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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,615. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

AGAINST TROLLEY MURDER

South Brooklynites Hold a Mass Meeting of Protest.

SPATTERED WITH BLOOD OF CHILDREN

The Rev. Dr. Storrs's Description of the Trolley Cars—Dr. Lyman Abbott Advocates Municipal Ownership—The Resolutions.

A mass meeting to protest against the many fatalities on the trolley lines in Brooklyn was held at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. The hall was crowded, and hundreds were turned away.

On the stage were seated Demott M. Madden and his wife, the parents of Irene Madden, who was killed by Trolley Car 176 of the Sackett Street line, in front of her home, 339 Sackett Street, last week.

There was also a big parade, in which fully 2,000 persons participated. It was without doubt the largest meeting ever held in South Brooklyn.

Hugh V. Monahan presided. He said:

"As a progressive man I recognize the fact that electricity is superior to horses as a motive power, and I have no objections personally to the trolley car, if their speed be limited to six miles an hour, a good fender attached, and a good defender for our children on the front platform as motorman at $2.50 or $3 a day. Accidents decrease as the pay is increased.

"'Why,' said he, 'one of the representatives of the companies has said that in his opinion, your children and mine should be arrested if found playing in the streets.

"Citizens of Brooklyn, has it come to this, that a gigantic monopoly, existing only by our grace, would dare deny our children the right to breathe the free air of heaven on our public streets? Lock them up, indeed! Even the Czar of Russia would not dare to make such a proposition to his serfs."

The Rev. Father J. Donohue of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, said that railroad Presidents were not selected for any special ability to run the railroads, but for the influences they could bring to bear upon legislators and Coronres, and for their being able to call upon Mayors. They had tasted the blood, he said, and seemed to like it, and defied the public.

The railroad companies, he said, were worse than the famous Gas Trust of Philadelphia. The Gas Trust run up the debt of Philadelphia from $20,000,000 to $70,000,000, but they did not commit murder.

He then referred to the charter of Brooklyn, and said it was a model charter; that every municipality looked to with pride; it was also the dream of the reformers, and it gave the Mayor full authority over all departments, as well as giving him the veto power, and the Mayor was responsible for everything.

He advised the Mayor to wake up the sluggish District Attorney's office, and then said that it was not right to assess the people and make them pay for the action of the Mayor in not attending to his duty. He also said that the Mayor had no right to appoint the present Corporation Counsel.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the railroad corporations of the City of Brooklyn are now and have been using questionable business methods with our public officials; the majority of the Board of Aldermen have shown no regard for the rights of the people, and we call on those Aldermen to comply with the wishes of the people in all public business.

Resolved, That Mayor Schieren forthwith take effective steps to stop the murders committed by the trolely, as we must in a measure depend on our Mayor to protect our children on the public streets.

Resolved, That the speed of the trolley should not be over six miles per hour in Brooklyn proper, and not over ten miles per hour in recent county towns, as it has already by its speed killed and maimed 557 people, the loss at the Battle of Bunker Hill on the American side being only 453 killed and wounded.

Resolved, That no trolley car be allowed to leave any depot after June 1 next without a first-class fender attached, and we regret very much the fact that Mayor Schieren paid no attention to the verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury in the Johnny Walker case; if he had, proper fenders would have been in use since the 1st of November last, and no doubt many lives would have been saved; and we hold him equally responsible with the dishonest trolley companies for the lives that have been sacrificed since then.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is a peculiar fact that some judges find loopholes in our laws to let railroad corporations through, and when a judge is clearly wrong in dispensing law (as they sometimes are, according to final decisions of the Court of Appeals,) the jurors should use their own common sense and obey their conscience and their oaths in bringing the guilty to justice, notwithstanding personal opinions of the more or less learned judge.

Resolved, When juries are advised by District Attorneys that they cannot indict corporations for murders committed through avarice and carelessness, said juries should use their own common sense and obey their conscience and their oath.

The people found it absolutely necessary but a short time ago to have the Governor appoint a real District Attorney, and it may happen again.

Corporations can be indicted under the penal code. A New-York Grand Jury has done it in a similar case, and the same law applies to both cities.

Resolved, John Most preaches anarchy, and we abhor it. These avaricious corporations and dishonest trusts practice anarchy, and we abhor ten-fold more. They create by their actions ten times more discontent, and justly so, in the minds of the people than the preaching of that senseless demagogue, Herr Most, ever did.

Resolved, That we, moved by a sense of the many great injustices committed by the trusts against the people, do now and here counsel the people to organize against the trusts, to the end that the glorious liberty handed down to us by Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln may be preserved to us and our children.

Resolved, That the same standard of honesty be applied to public men that is applied to private individuals, or our Republic will fail, as all corrupt republics in ancient and modern times have. Let us return to the honestly of our fathers.

Resolved, That it was never the intention of the people of Brooklyn that our streets should be turned into a roadbed for rapid transit, and a racecourse to decide which of the trolley or elevated railroads could cover the ground in the quickest time.

Resolved, That no corporation be allowed to incorporate for more money than the actual capital paid in, and all corporations should immediately pay in cash to the amount of water they may carry, or reduce their supposed capital to its actual amount.

Resolved, That this meeting demand a good defender for the lives of our children on front platforms as motorman, and his wages should be such as would command the best services of competent men; then the traction companies would be intelligently served, and be in a position to demand from their men careful service.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the press, and each member of our municipal and State Governments.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Committee become a permanent organization, and all citizens who are in favor of limiting the speed of the trolley send their names and addresses to the Secretary or Chairman of this meeting.

The following letter was received from the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims:

Dear Sir: A previous important appointment for to-morrow evening will forbid me to be present at the proposed meeting in Prospect Hall; but I yield to no one in the intensity of my grief and indignation at the atrocious destruction of life in our streets by the trolley cars.

It is inexplicable to me that the people of the city have borne it so long without breaking forth into protests which even stony-hearted corporations would be compelled to hear. "Spattered with the blood of children" is not a legend to make us proud, but it is the fit legend for the Brooklyn of to-day. Very truly yours,

R. S. STORRS.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church also spoke. He said that one way to avoid the many fatal and serious accidents was for the city to own the control of the railroads. He then spoke at length of the many fatal trolley accidents that had occurred in Brooklyn, and said that there was no excuse for them.

They could have been prevented, he said, had proper fenders been used on the cars.

Dr. Abbott said that he had written to three Mayors to get from them an expression as to the use of the fenders on the cars in their cities, and also as to the number of accidents.

He had received replies from two Mayors, one the Mayor of Baltimore, who said that since the present fender had been in use only one person had been killed, and he was an unfortunate, who was drunk and had fallen asleep on the car track.

The Mayor of Newark had also written that there had not been a single accident in that city since the present fender had been in use.

The Rev. Dr. Hull, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church, said that the people had wanted a change, and they got it with a vengeance. He also said that a friend of his, who witnessed the killing of a child, had remarked that if it was his child he would immediately go home, get his revolver, and shoot the President of that road, "and I answered him," said Dr. Hull, "that if I was on the jury I would acquit him, as I would consider it a justifiable homicide."

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church and the Rev. Dr. Wellman of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement also spoke.

DANGEROUS PLACE FOR DRIVERS

Two Accidents Yesterday at the North Approach of Macomb's Dam Bridge—One May Prove Fatal.

At the north end of the approach to the new Macomb's Dam Bridge, the city has been constructing sewerage connections, and for more than a year the roadway has been torn up. It is a dangerous place for those who drive fast horses, and yesterday there were two accidents there, one of which may prove fatal.

Nathan Paul, fifty years old, of 29 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was driving down Jerome Avenue early in the afternoon. His horse, a spirited roan, shied at the heaps of dirt and became unmanageable. He started to run away and tipped over the light road wagon. Mr. Paul received two scalp wounds. He was taken to Fordham Hospital in an ambulance, but shortly after was discharged, as he said he was able to take care of himself. He went home.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, who, according to the High Bridge police blotter, live at 148 East Twelfth Street, were driving in a road wagon later in the afternoon. Their horses shied at the piles of earth. Mrs. McCarthy was thrown out and struck on her head. Ambulance Surgeon Shiel attended her. He said that she had suffered concussion of the brain. Mr. McCarthy would not allow his wife to go to the Fordham Hospital, but took her home in a carriage. The runaway team was stopped by a mounted policeman.

KILLED A WOMAN AND HIMSELF

Joseph Buck, Angered by Mrs. Williams, Made Her Children Witness His Double Crime.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—Joseph Buck killed Mrs. Tessie Williams this afternoon, in her house, 105 Magazine Street, and then killed himself. Mrs. Williams's daughters, Tessie, eight years old, and Annie, fourteen, witnessed the double crime.

Mrs. Williams was washing clothes, and her elder daughter was working at the tub with her, when Buck entered the house. A remark made by the woman is said to have enraged Buck, and angry words were spoken. The talk was ended abruptly by the man deliberately shooting the woman in the head as she was bending over the washtub. Mrs. Williams died in a few seconds, but the murderer fired two more shots into the lifeless form. Then he shot himself in the centre of the forehead, and died instantly.

Buck was a German, and about forty years old. His victim was the wife of Ferdinand Williams, a stonecutter. Williams was in St. Michael's Hospital for some weeks previous to last Saturday. During that time Buck has called on the Williams family.

Chicago Boodle Ordinances Repealed.

CHICAGO, April 10.—At a meeting of the new Common Council to-night, the alleged "boodle" ordinances—the Ogden Gas, Cosmopolitan Electric, and Commercial Heat, Light and Power ordinances—were repealed, the vote being 45 to 18. Mayor Swift will approve the repealing ordinances.

The Mayor sent to the Council the following appointments: Ex-Alderman William Kent, Commissioner of Public Works; J. J. Badenoch, present Election Commissioner, to be Chief of Police; Samuel B. Raymond, Oil Inspector, and W. H. Tatge, Prosecuting Attorney.

The Empress Heard a Poet's Appeal.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Gosta Blomgren, a subject of the Czar, and a native of Enekas, Finland, started to-night on his return to his old home. Maria Feodorovna, the Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the Czar, sent Blomgren £30 to pay his expenses, in response to his written appeal to be sent back to Finland.

Blomgren is a poet and a singer, who came to America seven years ago. He was a chorus singer in New-York and contributed to various newspapers, but fortune had deserted him since he came here during the Fair.

Still Pleased with United Press.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The statement published a few days ago that the Reading afternoon papers, The Telegram and The World, had dropped the United Press service and would begin next Monday to receive the service of the Western organization, styling itself the Associated Press, is untrue.

The papers mentioned are extremely pleased with The United Press service, and will continue to publish the news furnished by the latter organization, as they have done for a number of years.

Arkansas to Make an Exhibit.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10.—Notice was received to-day that Arkansas had passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for a State exhibit of the resources of that State at the Cotton States and International Exhibition. All that remains to assure the exhibit is the Governor's signature to the bill. The exhibit is already prepared and will be very handsome and complete.

Income Tax Protest blanks for sale at the Lehmaier Press, 78 Beekman Street, New-York.—Adv.

PLATT SPOILSMEN HOPE

See a Chance for the Machine in the Patterson Appointment.

THE HUNGRY LOOKING FOR MORE

Restoration of Mr. Platt's Control of Quarantine Affairs Would Not Add Greatly to His Power.

It looked a little to the Republican spoilsmen yesterday as if the good old days, when the Platt machine was in working order, were coming around again. There was joy in the camp that Jacob Patterson had been appointed a Quarantine Commissioner, though the salary is only $2,500 a year, and the patronage is slight. This act of Gov. Morton, in thus singling out the very rankest sort of Platt men, gave them hope that there might be something in store for some of the others of the hungry ones.

To be sure, the office of Commissioner of Quarantine, now that there are no big fees to be had, and no rags to disinfect, had lost so much of its glory that some wondered why the ex-Justice wanted it. That was not the significant thing, however, for they reasoned that the importance of the appointment lay in the likelihood that there was to be nucleus about which Mr. Platt might construct a local machine in this city.

Accompanying the appointment of Mr. Patterson was the announcement that ex-Quarantine Commissioner John A. Nichols was to be restored to the board. Mr. Nichols was one of the Commissioners in the days when it was worth something to have the place. He served with Mr. Platt when the Tioga man held an office for which the courts declared he was ineligible because he was not a resident. He was one of the board in the palmiest days of the Quarantine ring. He served when it was a political machine of such value that the Tioga man, although engaged in big business enterprises, thought it worth while to hold on to it until the courts ousted him.

There were other rumors than the one relating to Mr. Nichols that had their origin in the appointment of ex-Justice Patterson.

One of these was that the Platt influence was to be brought into still further control in Quarantine business by the choice of an attorney for the board. It was said last night that Albert B. Boardman or Frank H. Platt would probably be made counsel for the commission. Either of these would be a Platt appointment. Frank H. Platt is the son of the ex-Senator, a young lawyer who has recently been taking a hand at politics to help along the somewhat shattered fortunes of his father. He is now a member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-third District, and associated with Abraham Gruber, who is one of the workers in behalf of the Platt faction there.

The machine which could be built up even if the entire Quarantine Commission passed into the hands of Mr. Platt would not be very powerful, unless the Health Officer were a part of it, and this is not predicted.

As soon as Ex-Justice Patterson qualifies as a Commissioner his membership in the County Committee must cease, and this will remove from that body one of its leading figures. Ferdinand Eidman, who had been hoping for an office himself, which might render him ineligible for the committee, is said to be the most probable successor of Mr. Patterson. Mr. Eidman's friends say he has about given up the expectation of receiving an appointment.

Another part of the Platt machine is receiving some attention. There are some more Port Wardens to be appointed soon, and, encouraged by the Governor's action in selecting a Quarantine Commissioner, plans are being made by the Platt men to capture some of these. Residence in New-York City is not necessary for these places. There are nine in all, and the pay is $2,000 a year. The present board consists of L. Munsinger of Johnstown, E. S. Scott of Staten Island, Daniel M. Leahy of Little Falls, Du Bois Collier of Hudson, and G. H. Sterling, Hiram Calkins, James E. Jones, and John McGroaty of New-York and Brooklyn. Thomas M. Lynde is the member who is to be succeeded by T. J. Callaghan, who was nominated by Gov. Morton Tuesday. It is said the Platt men will file applications for all vacancies in this board at an early date.

Thomas Allison, who is to be the Judge of the Court of General Sessions to succeed the late Judge Randolph B. Martine, called on ex-Senator Platt yesterday and thanked him for his efforts in helping him secure the appointment. Inasmuch as Mr. Allison was indorsed by William Brookfield, Republicans say he will be the "logical candidate" for the nomination at the next State Convention. He would be likely to receive the support of both factions in the party, they say, whereas a new man brought forward by either faction would be likely to meet opposition. Particularly would this be the fact if one or two of these ambitious candidates should receive the backing of the faction with which they have been allied.

GOV. M'KINLEY IS GOING HOME

Is Tired and Needs Rest—Massachusetts Visit Abandoned.

Gov. William McKinley of Ohio is at the Windsor Hotel. His proposed visit to Massachusetts, whither, it was said, he would go from Hartford, is declared off, and he will start for Ohio this morning.

The reason for this lies in the fact that Gov. McKinley is much worn by continuous hard work, and wants rest.

He said last night that he did not care to discuss public questions for publication.

Smoked 200 Cigarettes a Day.

Edward Murray, eighteen years old, who is a cigarette fiend, was yesterday taken to the Asylum for the Insane, at Flatbush. His parents are dead, and he has been living with an uncle. His hands are discolored with the nicotine from the cigarette. When he could not get money with which to purchase the cigarettes he picked up half-consumed cigarettes he found in the streets. Special Officer Moran of the Department of Charities, who conveyed him to the asylum yesterday, said that Murray smoked on an average 150 to 200 cigarettes a day. His case is said to be hopeless.

Mrs. Miles Taken to Governors Island.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, who was stricken with apoplexy on Monday night at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, was removed yesterday from the Holland House to her residence, on Governor's Island, having almost recovered from her sudden illness.

CHILDREN KILLED BY LIGHTNING

An Electric Storm Does Much Damage in Various Parts of the East and New-England—Many Narrow Escapes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Willie Bradley, aged twelve years, and Sadie Stinger, aged eleven years, went out to pick dandelions yesterday afternoon in West Philadelphia and did not return. The bodies of the children were found this morning in an open field at Fifty-fourth Street and Springfield Avenue. They had been struck by lightning and instantly killed.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10.—During the storm last night lightning struck in several places in this city. The tall chimney of the United States Rubber Company was shattered for about ten feet from the top. The residence of Mrs. Barrett, on Baldwin Street, was struck, and a hole was torn in the roof. The bolt entered a bedroom in which a daughter of Mrs. Barrett was sitting. The bed was fired, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

The house of George C. Baird, in Piscataway, was struck. The bolt hit the chimney, tore a hole in the roof about the chimney, and shattered the ceiling below. The current followed the chimney into the dining room, and then to the cellar. The family was in the dining room, but no one was injured.

The residence of the Rev. C. E. Phelps, at Cherry Lawn, was slightly injured.

WASHINGTON, N. J., April 10.—The most severe rainstorm known in thirty years occurred last night, lasting two and a half hours. During the storm six houses were struck by lightning, and the roof of John Petty's general store was torn off. The bridge that connects the town was washed away, and many residents were unable to reach their homes until this morning. Jacob Harring, while working on a canalboat, was shocked by lightning, and is not expected to recover.

ATHOL, Mass., April 10.—Lightning struck in not less than ten places here last night. At Edmund Gage's house it did the worst damage. Eight persons were in the house at the time, but none was injured, although every room was damaged. A school teacher had just left her bedroom when the lightning destroyed everything in the room.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., April 10.—The general store of Watts Brothers at Washington Depot, was struck by lightning last night, and was destroyed by fire. A building owned by the railroad company was damaged about $1,000. The total loss to Watts Brothers is about $8,000, with little insurance.

THE DEPOSED QUEEN OF HAWAII

Liliuokalani's Health Failing, and More Liberty Granted Her By the Hawaiian Government.

HONOLULU, April 2.—Yesterday, by the advice of her physician, the ex-Queen received permission to walk in any part of the ten-acre park around the Executive Building, after the close of office hours, at 4 P. M. She has heretofore been restricted to the use of the verandas adjoining her apartment.

It cannot be learned that the Executive contemplates any change in the place of her imprisonment. Of the political prisoners in the public prison Gulick and Ashford, particularly the latter, are in wretched health. Seward also is very poorly. Rickard and Marshall are at present on the sick list. All five are in the hospital ward, which is comfortable. There are about fifty in all of the political convicts in this prison. Last Sunday over 300 of their friends visited them. It is considered necessary hereafter to restrict the frequency of visits.

Many natives have inquired of members of the Government whether they would be allowed to form annexation clubs without taking the oath of allegiance to the republic. They have been informed that there was entire liberty in such matters, but that there would be no treating on the subject with the United States, except through this Government.

It has been determined to convene a special session of the Legislature within a few weeks. A leading item of business will be to authorize the sale of the Crown lands. A law for this purpose has been carefully prepared by President Dole, with the especial view of meeting the wants of small farmers. This law will open up large areas of choice coffee and other lands to settlers.

A $60,000 FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

A Year's Orders Lost and 225 Hands Out of Employment.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 10.—Cushing's lumber mill at Union Point, three miles from this city, was destroyed by fire today, throwing 225 workmen out of employment. The loss is $60,000, and the insurance $29,000.

The mill had a year's orders on hand, and was one of the best equipped in the country.

New Excise Inspectors.

The Excise Board appointed two more twelve hundred dollar inspectors yesterday. They are Terrence McGowan, 321 First Avenue, and Joseph Madden, 128 Eighth Avenue. McGowan is Commissioner Murray's man, and Madden was indorsed by Commissioner Harburger.

Projected Belgian Tariff on Flour.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Department of State has received a report from Minister James S. Ewing at Brussels, stating that the Belgian Government has presented a bill to the Parliament imposing import duties on various articles, including flour. The proposed tariff on flour is 2f. 50c. per lookilose.

Gen. Castillo Consults with Ezeta.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Gen. Filadelfo Castillo, who was an officer under Gen. Antonio Ezeta during the Salvadorean revolution, was a passenger on the steamer Colon, which arrived from Panama to-day. His mission is to consult with Ezeta.

Not Afraid of Southern Competitors.

BOSTON, April 10.—The Committee on Mercantile Affairs has made a long report in the Senate on the condition of textile manufactures in the South. It says there is no immediate fear of competition with the industries of Massachusetts.

The Arkansas Legislature Adjourns.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 10.—The thirtieth General Assembly of the Arkansas Legislature adjourned sine die at noon. Senator J. C. Pinnix of Pike County was elected President pro tem., which makes him virtually Lieutenant Governor.

City Club Men Going to Albany.

A committee from the City Club will go to Albany to-day to make arguments at the hearing by the Assembly Cities Committee on the Lexow police bills.

FIGHT FOR SOUND MONEY

Senator Palmer Will Try to Hold Democracy in Line.

OPPOSED TO THE JUNE CONVENTION

He Declares the Party in Illinois Shall Not Be Committed to Financial Heresies if He Can Prevent It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—Senator John M. Palmer has declared his intention of fighting the proposed scheme of committing the Illinois Democracy to free silver. In an interview to-day he declared that he was in the fight to stay, and did not propose to be beaten. This statement was brought out by the question whether he had read the recent interviews with prominent Democrats as to his position on the question. To this he replied that he had and that to the personal assaults of Messrs. Hinrichsen and Merritt he had no answer to make. The interviews themselves, he said, proved that the call for a State Convention was a part of a carefully concerted scheme to commit the party to free coinage. He continued:

"Some members of the committee were in the secret; others were not. Some members of the committee, attaching but little importance to the meeting of the State Committee, gave their proxies thoughtlessly, and others who appeared in person are reported to have asked some delay in a measure which was intended by the managers to separate the Democracy of Illinois from the Democratic Party of other States.

"I had no notice, formal or otherwise, of the meeting of the State Committee, nor do I understand that the Democracy of the State was better informed than I was. When the committee assembled, I am told, a call for a convention to meet in June was produced, of which Mr. Hinrichsen was the putative author. In this call the Democracy of the State was told by the State Committee that the only question before the country is that of the currency. There are other statements in the call, to which I only revert for a moment. One of them is that the Federal election laws are repealed never to be re-enacted, when there are good reasons for believing that upon a return of the Republican Party to power it will enact laws of a still more vigorous character.

"It is further declared in the call that no general tariff legislation will be attempted for many years, while it is known that upon a return of the Republican Party to power it will attempt to apply and extend the doctrine of protection to the foreign commerce of the United States. Protection, with all of its socialistic features, is Republicanism. I repeat that, in my opinion, the call for a State Convention was issued as a means of entrapping the Democratic Party into the silver movement.

"The members of the committee who were in the secret intended and expected that result. If they had not believed that they had all the machinery ready to secure a majority in the convention favorable to the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the ratio of 16 to 1, the call would not have been issued. I do not believe that Mr. Hinrichsen will deny that the call for the convention was based upon the fixed belief that when the convention met it would declare in favor of the free coinage of silver, nor do I believe that he will deny that if he had believed otherwise the call would not have been issued.

"The late call for a convention issued by the Democratic State Central Committee is without precedent, not only in the history of the Democratic Party of Illinois, but of any other political party in any of the States.

"My poor friend, Mr. Merritt, is reported to have said that 'The Democracy has nothing to lose.' God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, unless the lamb is a fool."

SENATOR DUBOIS HOPEFUL.

He Says Free Silver Sentiment Is Growing in the East.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In line with the statement in these dispatches last night that the silver propaganda is at work in the East, are the remarks made by Senator Dubois of Idaho, to-day, to a reporter. Mr. Dubois has spent most of his time since the adjournment of Congress in New-York and other Eastern cities, and professes to have found many signs of a growth of sentiment favorable to the free coinage of silver. Sound-money men in New-York will undoubtedly be interested in the discoveries he claims to have made.

"It requires but little effort," he is quoted as saying, "to learn that the silver sentiment is making rapid progress throughout the East. Mr. Depew is reported to have said that the East was almost unanimously in favor of the single gold standard; that 99 out every 100 people in the East were gold monometallists. Unless he was misquoted, he has certainly not been very observing. I will venture the assertion that a large majority of the employes of his railroad favor the full restoration of silver by this country alone. Probably the Directors and large stockholders do not. I have taken some pains to talk with car drivers and conductors, and laboring men in New-York City during the last six weeks; also with a very considerable number of business men, and I know that there is a most decided free-silver sentiment even in New-York City. The producers, wageearners, and business men of moderate means do not listen any longer with patience to the advocates of the gold standard. They are no longer frightened by the stock phrases of 'cheap money,' 'fifty-cent dollars,' 'silver barons,' &c. They know they are hurt. They understand that times are hard, and see no prospect that they will get better.

"When the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was repealed, no Senator during that long and heated debate even intimated that it was the intention to fasten the gold standard on this country. The advocates of repeal stated repeatedly that they were bi-metallists, and that repeal would clear away the rubbish and thus the sooner restore bi-metallism. The silver men who opposed repeal insisted that the effect would be to place our country squarely on a gold monometallic basis. It is only of late that the gold men have come into the open and declared distinctly for gold alone. The people realize clearly that prosperity as promised did not follow repeal, and they understand that we are on a gold basis, and that the money holders intend to keep us there. They know that there is not sufficient gold to serve as a safe basis for money, and that the very large majority of our people will continue in want and suffering until silver is again placed alongside of gold as a basis for our currency.

"In my judgment, the outlook for silver is bright. A great majority of the voters want it restored, and they will find a way to secure what they want. They will not be fooled any more with meaningless resolutions in national platforms, or by politicians who talk one way and vote another.

TRAIN ROBBER PERRY ESCAPES

He and Five Others Break Out of the Matteawan State Asylum—They First Attack a Keeper.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.—Perry, the train robber, whose performances a few years oga while trying to rob the car of the American Express Company on the New-York Central Railroad caused great excitement, escaped from the Matteawan State Asylum at a late hour to-night.

Five others escaped with him. Their names are McGuire, O'Donnell, Quigley, and Davis.

The prisoners made an attack on a keeper and subdued him, and then escaped through a scuttle.

TOLD THE STORY OF A LYNCHING

How Kuklux Terrorized Three Georgia Counties for Four Years and Killed Those Who Revealed Illicit Stills.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10.—The Government brought out some strong direct evidence to-day in the trial of John Quarles and David Butler, charged with conspiracy to hang Henry Worley, an Internal Revenue spy.

Harris Bramlett, one of the gang of Kuklux which hanged Worley and afterward shot him to death, described from the witness stand the details of both the hanging and the shooting. J. S. Nix, T. H. McIntyre, and H. C. Hamilton testified for the Government, and each witness strengthened the prosecution's case.

It was stated by one of the witnesses that the Kuklux, or Whitecap organization of Murray, Gordon, and adjoining counties numbered 800 members. The organization has intimidated the courts and maintained a reign of terror in three mountain counties for four years.

Bramlett's testimony was the feature of the day. He began by giving the names of those who were present when Worley was hanged.

"When we got to Henry Worley's house," Bramlett continued, "we pushed the door opend, tied him, put him on a mule, and took him to Bloodtown. I was behind. Mrs. Worley, the old lady, who is about sixty-five years old, came out of her house as we passed, and said something which I could not hear. It was on a dark road in a mountain gorge.

"Worley was put on Jim McIntyre's mule. He was driven under a tree, a leather line tied about his neck, the mule driven from under him, and he was left dangling, but afterward slipped the line off and ran away. He was fired at, but escaped. A few days later he was assassinated.

"Four or five days before the hanging a party of men were looking for Worley. They said he had gone down the river. The purpose of their meeting was to kill Worley for reporting McIntyre's and Thornton's stills. Jim McIntyre stated to all of us that Worley had reported stills."

The witness spoke of two clubs of Whitecaps, one at Ball Ground, of which Butler was Captain. "There was another meeting afterward," continued Bramlett, "in which it was decided that Worley was to be hanged for reporting McIntyre's, Thornton's, Hyde's, and Terry's stills. At this meeting Quarles was seen with a pair of leather lines, and said Worley had been with him drinking, and would be at home that night. Worley's swearing against Higgins at Dalton was also discussed at this meeting."

Bramlett, on cross-examination, said he had been promised immunity from prosecution if he would tell the truth about the Worley affair. He denied having killed Worley himself, but admitted that he had once gone to a field where Worley was at work with the intention of killing him. He declared that neither of the defendants was present at the shooting of Worley.

The defense seems to be trying to show that Worly was killed because he was cruel to his wife. This is in order to get the case out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

KILLED ON ELEVATED RAILROAD

Frederick J. Luckenbach Falls Between the Platform and a Train at the Rector Street Station.

Frederick J. Luckenbach, fifty-two years old, of 222 Dean Street, Brooklyn, received a serious complication of injuries at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, by falling between the platform of the elevated railway station at Rector Street and an approaching Sixth Avenue up-town train.

His injuries consisted of a compound fracture of the left arm, a fracture of both sides of the pelvis, right ribs crushed, and other internal injuries.

The injured man was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died at 5:30 P. M.

Frederick J. Luckenbach was the father of Frederick J. Luckenbach, who was drowned recently in the steamship Haverhill disaster. Mr. Luckenbach since then has not been in the best of health.

He was fifty-two years old, and was born in Germany. He came to this country when a boy, and settled at Rondout, N. Y. When the war broke out, he enlisted and went to the front and served through the entire war. He then entered the mercantile business at Rondout, and subsequently went to Bermuda. Seven years ago he went to Brooklyn, where he organized the Luckenbach Towing and Transportation Company. He leaves a wife and a daughter. His family lives at 54 First Place, Brooklyn.

The Dickinson Jury Disagree.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 10.—When the United States Circuit Court convened this morning, Judge Acheson had the jury in the Anna Dickinson conspiracy case called into court, and, upon being informed that they had not yet reached a verdict, discharged them from further consideration of the case. He did this because of the death, yesterday, at McCrays, Forest County, of the wife of John J. Green, one of the jurors.

It was reported about the court corridors that the jury stood eight in favor of giving Miss Dickinson damages and four against.

The Delaware Senatorship.

DOVER, Del., April 10.—To-day's ballot for United States Senator resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 6; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 7.

STOCKTON FEARS A FLOOD

Canal Locks Broken and Delaware's Banks Washed Away.

NEW-JERSEY TOWNS THREATENED

The Freshet the Worst Since 1862—Boats Take Passengers from a Stalled Train.

MANY HOURS OF RAIN IN NEW-ENGLAND

The Delaware's Great Rise at Easton—At Lewiston, Me., Manufacturers Are Rejoicing.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 10.—Stockton has been in a state of terror all day. Word came by telegraph from there late to-night that the situation along the Delaware was becoming more serious.

The telegram gave few particulars. The operator at Stockton told the operator here that a "great leak had been discovered in the canal locks. The banks are washing away. People afraid to retire."

If the locks referred to go, there will be a rush of water released that will carry destruction to that portion of Stockton lying below the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

The Delaware River here is seventeen feet above low-water mark. The freshet is the worst since 1862. The residents of the river front have been compelled to move. Holcome Island is entirely submerged.

It was thought last night that the freshet would reach its limit about 2 o'clock this morning, but when people along the river front began getting around to-day, they found their cellars full of water and their provisions out of reach. The water has backed up to the first floor of the Lambertville paper mill, and valuable machinery will be ruined. Employes, however, succeeded in getting the stock of paper out of the reach of the water.

Roughton's dyeing establishment is submerged, and much damage will result. Lear, Holcome & Nieces' flour mills are partly submerged, and much grain has been damaged. Their lumber yard is also under water, and quantities of lumber have drifted away.

In New-Hope the damage will be equally as great. Among the places flooded is the Union Paper Mill. At this place the river and the canal come together, and families in the vicinity have moved their goods to high ground. The large water wheels which feed the canal from New-Hope to Bristol are completely submerged and in danger of giving way. The banks of the canal have suffered greatly, and it will take over two months to repair them.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 10.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed several heavily-loaded cars on the bridge over Crosswick's Creek to keep the bridge from being washed away. The railroad tracks are submerged for four miles in either direction from this place.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal locks are out of sight. The creeks are rivers. All wagon communication from this place is cut off. Morris's large cotton mills at Yardville were closed to-day, because the water entered the boiler room and put out the fires.

The only way to reach Philadelphia and Camden from this place is by way of Monmouth Junction, Jamesburg, and Trenton. Train No. 312, from Camden to Trenton, left the track this morning about a mile and a half from here. The passengers were brought here in boats, having been taken from the cars by the boats. They were forwarded to Trenton. The engineer and firemen stood by their engine, and are there yet. Food was sent to them this afternoon. The water is higher than at any time since 1857, and there is no sign of abatement.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 10.—The water in the Delaware continued to rise through last night, and while the increase to-day has not been great there has been no diminution in the amount of water which is pouring down. All the mountain streams are filled to overflowing, and are adding their volumes to the water in the rivers. At sundown this evening there was a noticeable drop in the height of the water in the river, and it is thought the worst is past. The damage done is heavy.

Reports from up the river show that as far up as Stroudsburg the river broke beyond its banks. No reports from beyond that point have been received here. The tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad are under water at the Water Gap. Below the Water Gap Station the tracks have been undermined.

Great masses of timber are being carried down from the headwaters of the river, and these, striking the piers of the bridges, cause grave apprehension. During the day there has been a falling off in the amount of driftwood coming down stream, and it is hoped the supply is nearly exhausted.

The little village of Delaware Water Gap is flooded, and water has filled all the cellars and the streets are ankle deep. Paulins Kill is overflowed, and the streets of Blairstown have been converted into streams.

Beardman Brothers' big icehouses, near this city, have been washed away. They were filled with ice cut during the Winter. The water undemined the houses on the river side, and, as the earth worked from beneath them, they slid into the stream, and were broken up. One turned on its side as it fell, and is still under water, having been caught in a bend of the river below the city.

In the lower streets, near the river, it was necessary last night to remove the families living in the houses by means of boats. Escape in many instances had to be made from the second stories. The lumber yards and swamills have lost about everything.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 10.—Washouts have brought travel by rail to this city to a stop. There have been no trains in or out since 6 o'clock this morning. The tracks at East Burlington, near the Assissunk Creek, are gone entirely for a considerable distance.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 10.—The flood is subsiding some, but the relief yet afforded is but slight. John Hendricks's large barn at Centre Bridge, Penn., was lifted by the flood this morning and carried away. It was seen floating down the middle of the river here this morning. It did not appear to be damaged much, and was right side up and only slightly listed.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—There is an extraordinary freshet in the river here,

the volume of water being far in excess of any flood known in seventeen years. The river is still rising, but no great damage is likely to result. The lower floors of three mills are flooded, but the only damage is to the machinery, all the goods having been removed last night.

THE DELAWARE'S GREAT RISE.

A Bridge at Easton Damaged—Factories Compelled to Close.

EASTON, Penn., April 10.—The Delaware River was twenty-seven feet above the low-water mark at 10 o'clock this morning, and all day its rise was rapid. Not since Dec. 11, 1878, has it been so high.

The old Delaware bridge, built in 1805, is in danger. Floating débris has knocked off the lower part of the framework and the water is within three feet of the structure.

The Edison electric light plant, which furnishes power for the transit company, is partly submerged, and the entire electric road is tied up. Only the incandescent portion of the plant can be operated.

Front Street, between Spring Garden and Church Streets, is flooded, and residents last night moved out in boats.

All factories along the Delaware and Lehigh have been compelled to shut down. Navigation on the canal is suspended. Numerous small buildings along the banks of both rivers floated away last night. The loss to property in this vicinity will be heavy.

The Delaware has backed up the Bushkill, and all flour mills are shut down.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., April 10.—The Susquehanna River reached its highest mark since 1865 this evening. Half of the Susquehanna-Oakland iron bridge was washed away to-day.

Several persons were upon the structure when it began to move, but all of them escaped in time to a place of safety, except Arthur Christian, who went down with the bridge. He was rescued, however, after about two hours of hard work.

D. & H. CANAL USELESS.

Water So High that Repairs Cannot Be Made for Several Days.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 10.—The indications are that it will be a week before business can be resumed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The freshet of yesterday damaged the canal almost its entire length from Eddyville to Honesdale. In dozens of places for miles the towpath has been washed away, and there are several bad wash-outs, the one at Ellenville being 1,000 feet in length. It will be at least two or three days before the high water falls sufficiently to allow of repairs being made.

Telegraph wires are down, and the full extent of the damage cannot be learned.

TROY, N. Y., April 10.—The freshet at this place is subsiding slowly. The water is high in one street which runs parallel with the Hudson River, and will probably prevent work in some collar factories to-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—A fourteen-foot freshet exists in the Hudson River here, and the water is still coming up nearly two inches an hour. Comparatively little damage has been done. Navigation on the river has been practically suspended.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 10.—The floods in the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers here reached the highest point this morning and are now receding, but very slowly. A number of manufacturing establishments along the river fronts have been closed on account of water in their engine rooms.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—The rain, which has been falling incessantly for twenty-four hours, ceased last night, and the weather to-day has been clear and warm. Buffalo Creek is rapidly receding, and the threatened inundation of the southern part of the city is averted.

THIRTY-SIX HOURS OF RAIN.

High Water in New-England—Ice in Bath Highways.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., April 10.—The rains of the last thirty-six hours, melting the snow in the mountains, have caused a big rise of New-Hampshire waters, and, in consequence, many hundreds of acres of intervale land are under water.

The ice in the Ammonoosuc broke up yesterday and the stream is a raging torrent.

At North Lisbon the waters rendered one highway bridge unsafe for travel, while a mile below Lisbon village cakes of ice completely block the highway to Bath for a quarter of a mile.

The Northern Telephone line, recently erected, was laid low here, the poles being carried away.

At Bath the Ammonoosuc is completely filled with floating ice and the water covers the roadbed of the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

The intervale of the Connecticut River at Woodsville is under water. An ice jam above the large dam, threatening destruction to property, was blown up by dynamite.

NASHUA, N. H., April 10.—The water in the Nashua and Merrimac Rivers has been rising rapidly to-day, especially in the latter, which is increasing in volume at the rate of four inches per hour and is now nine feet above low-water mark.

The Jackson Company's mills will not run to-morrow, on account of back water, which has troubled them to-day.

CONCORD, N. H., April 10.—The water in the Merrimac River has overflowed its banks, and the roads leading eastward from this city and the intervales are submerged. The river is rising rapidly and it is already higher than at any previous time for several years.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 10.—A heavy rainstorm prevailed in this valley all night, and all streams about here are badly swollen. The storm struck the source of Otter Creek late yesterday, and that stream has overflower its banks in many places, causing a good deal of damage.

Thousands of acres of farm land between here and Vergennes are flooded, and some mills and residences are in peril.

There are two bad washouts on the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, at South Wallingford, and the New-York sleeper is tied up there. Other washouts are reported north of here, delaying traffic. The highways, too, are almost impassable.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 10.—The Connecticut River has risen rapidly to-day, and to-night is nearly at high-water mark. A washout on the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad has interrupted traffic on that line, while trains on the New-London Northern Branch have been considerably delayed by a washout of about forty feet of roadbed, three miles south of Brattleborough.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 10.—The Connecticut River at this place is the highest known for eight years. The basements of some mills are flooded and machinery is stopped.

MACHIAS, Me., April 10.—It has rained steadily for thirty-six hours, causing a freshet in the river. Thirty feet of the lower boom broke this afternoon, and half a million of logs ran into tide waters. The flume in Getchel's grist mill has gone out, and there will be no electric lights for a few weeks.

WHERE THE FLOODS DO GOOD.

Lumber and Mill Men at Lewiston Can Resume Business Now.

LEWISTON, Me., April 10.—Lumbermen and mill men are much pleased with the rain of the last few days. The storm has extended over the entire Androscoggin Valley and the lake region.

The water in the Rangely Lakes was lower before the storm than the lumbermen ever saw it. It became necessary to raise all of the gates so that the water was all drained through a small canal at Berlin, leaving the bed of the river between the dam and the outlet of the canal dry.

The mills of Lewiston have been running on short time on what water they could get, and there was a prospect that no logs could be run down the river this Spring. The storm has, however, changed the whole aspect. The cotton mill people say that the water that has fallen will enable the spindles to be run full time for several weeks.

The rain will be a great benefit to the big pulp mills up-river, where a complete shut-down was threatened.

Vigilant Good Government Club.

The German Good Government Club I held its first meeting in its new clubhouse, 134 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, last evening, and made arrangements for a housewarming, to be held on the night of April 24. Dr. Robert Kunitzer, the President, and others spoke. A resolution was read and adopted, calling the attention of Commissioner of Street Cleaning Waring to the incumbrance of a part of lower East Eighty-first Street by twelve or fourteen carts belonging to a contractor named McLaughlin.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

NOT AGREED UPON THE SACHEMS

Meeting of the Special Committee of Tammany—Will Probably Receive Some Advice from Mr. Croker.

There were two meetings at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon. The first was that of the Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, and this was followed by a gathering of the committtee appointed at the January meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order.

With few exceptions, the old district leaders attended the first meeting, but there were but very few of the "business leaders present.

James J. Martin, President of the Police Board, who has but recently recovered from a severe illness, was in the chair. Ex-Excise Commissioner William P. Mitchell, who is the acting leader of the Seventh Assembly District, explained to the meeting that a benefit performance would be given in the Academy of Music on April 21 for the family of the late ex-Alderman Joseph Martin, who at the time of his death was the Tammany leader of the Seventh District. Mr. Mitchell spoke of the work done by Mr. Martin for the organization.

On motion of ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt it was decided that each Assembly district should contribute $50 to the benefit fund. Contributions from this source will therefore amount to $1,500. Mr. Mitchell estimates that the total fund will amount to more than $5,000. This was all the business that was transacted.

The various hints and rumors of differences that exist, or are said to exist, among the leaders did not broaden into an open discussion. The Executive Committee was not in session more than ten minutes.

The special committee of the Tammany Society having the matter of selecting the new list of Sachems in hand then met in the small room, in the rear of the reception room, which was used for so long a time by Richard Croker in his days of leadership. Although Mr. Croker is in London, it can be safely said that the deliberations of this committee will in the end be guided by his advice.

Lawrence Delmour, ex-Sheriff Sexton, John F. Carroll, James P. Keating, ex-Excise Commissioner William Dalton, Commissioner of Charities and Correction Edward C. Sheehy, and Police Justice William H. Burke make up this committee, and they were all present at yesterday's meeting, with the exception of Mr. Burke.

None of the members of the committee would give any information as to what had been done, but there were indications that it was difficult to arrive at harmony in many of the names that were discussed for nomination for Sachems. Each man had candidates that he wanted left on the list, or added to it. One of the members said afterward that it looked like almost an entirely new list.

It is evident that Mr. Croker will be consulted by cable before a definite conclusion is arrived at. The meeting adjourned until Saturday afternoon, when it is probable that a list will be agreed on.

WOULD CHANGE BOWERY'S NAME

Merchants Say that the Song Has Injured Business on the Street—Parkhurst Avenue Favored.

A movement is on foot among merchants and others engaged in business in the Bowery to have the name of that historic thoroughfare changed to Park Row or Parkhurst Avenue, and they will hold a meeting next week to urge their reasons for making the old name of the thoroughfare a thing of the past.

Their principal cause for the sentiment against the retention of the present name of the street is that since the song called "On the Bowery" has been heard everywhere the trade in the street has steadily declined. It is alleged that thousands of persons have been deterred by that song from venturing near the Bowery to patronize its merchants for fear of being fleeced. As the merchants cannot sue the composer of the song for damage, they think the name of the street should be changed, so that its unsavory reputation may be mended.

Many of those who have been longest in business in the Bowery favor the name of Parkhurst Avenue for the street. They say that since Dr. Parkhurst inaugurated his crusade for social purity the vicious element has been almost totally eliminated from the Bowery, and it would be a graceful tribute to his work to name the Bowery after him. Others think it should be called Park Row.

The meeting next week will undoubtedly be a very interesting one, the most novel, in fact, that has been held in the Bowery in many years.

SAID TO HAVE SWINDLED INVESTORS

Frank Rosebery of Omaha Handled Money for Eastern People.

OMAHA, Neb., April 10.—Frank Rosebery, a former "plunger" on the Board of Trade here, is alleged to be a swindler, and it is said that his peculations amount to thousands of dollars.

He has had the confidence of many investors in the East, especially in Pennsylvania, and has been placing loans for them on what was supposed to be gilt-edged property in this State. The system by which he is said to have defrauded his friends was very systematic, and only came to light to-day, three weeks after he left the city for parts unknown.

Attorneys here received a few days ago two mortgages upon which they were requested to bring a foreclosure suit immediately. The mortgages were two which Rosebery had secured as loans for Eastern parties. Mr. Cavanagh, one of the attorneys, attempted to find the parties whose names were affixed to the mortgages, and found that there were no such men in the city.

Condemned by Maritime Exchange.

At yesterday's meeting of the Directors of the Maritime Exchange a resolution was adopted to the effect that Gleason's Assembly bill, No. 1,432, requiring licensed engineers to operate launches propelled by naphtha, oil, or electricity, was unwise legislation.

In the last year 133 candidates for membership in the Exchange were elected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gainesville, Fla., April 10.—Grant Griffin (colored) was hanged to-day in the county jail at this place. Griffin murdered a negro in a quarrel over a game of cards last Fall.

Dunkirk, N. Y., April 10.—The steamer Dean Richmond, which went down off this port over a year ago with eighteen souls, drifted ashore last night. Coroner Blood, who believes that the seven bodies yet unaccounted for will be found in the hulk of the vessel, is investigating.

Shamokin, Penn., April 10.—Morgan Lewis and wife were crossing a bridge of the Lehigh Valley Railroad this morning when a train rounded the curve twenty-five feet away. Lewis jumped into the creek which the bridge spanned. Mrs. Lewis was struck by the train and thrown from the bridge and instantly killed. She was about fifty years old.

Lawrenceville, N. J., April 10.—Benjamin B. Comegys, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, has been selected to deliver the annual address before the Christian Association of the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, at its approaching commencement in June.

Titusville, Fla., April 10.—The bodies of Miss Skill and Mr. Munson, who were drowned while boating Sunday, were found floating to-day in the Indian River, near this place. Miss Skill's home was at Petersburg, Va., and she was here on a visit.

Lynchburg, Va., April 10.—Robert H. Pannill, who has been in jail for several weeks charged with aiding and abetting Walker G. Hamner in embezzling funds from the First National Bank, was to-day admitted to bail.

WOMEN HAVE A JUBILEE

Meeting of Their Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

ORGANIZED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Large Gathering in the University Place Church—Reports from Missionaries—Christian Endeavor Session.

The Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church began the celebration of its silver jubilee at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the University Place Church. It was in that church that the first meeting of the board was held, twenty-five years ago.

Mrs. Henry N. Beers, President of the board, presided. There were delegates from all parts of this State and from New-England.

The church was elaborately decorated with flowers and greens, and at the back of the platform were two large maps of the world, showing the mission fields of the Presbyterian Church. Two large blue shields bore the dates 1870 and 1895.

Pretty young women, with badges, acted as ushers and escorted the delegates to their places.

The meeting opened with devotional exercises, led by Mrs. James Dennis.

Miss Frances B. Hawley, one of the Foreign Secretaries, gave a brief account of what had been accomplished by the missions. She said that the war in China will go far to pull down the strong conservatism of the natives toward new religious beliefs. Christian Chaplains have been appointed in the Japanese Army. Nurses from the board's schools have been appointed in the Red Cross hospitals, and the Governors have asked for more. In Corea, she said, many needed reforms have taken place.

In India, the mission work has been wonderfully successful, but in Africa there has been an appalling loss of workers.

Mrs. Richard C. Morse made an address on the religious work done by the board's publications. Miss M. T. M. Ford, a missionary to Syria, spoke on "Some Results of Seed Sowing," in that country.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing receipts during the last year of $63,376. The expenses were about the same, but, owing to the illness of Mrs. C. P. Hyatt, the Treasurer, the exact figures were not given.

Miss M. R. Murphy spoke about the reading supplied to children.

Dr. Elwood delivered an eulogy on Mrs. Graham, who founded the board twenty-five years ago. "It is a grander work than I dare undertake to describe," he said. "I rejoice in the far-reaching influences of the society in going to distant mission fields. The result of such work cannot be measured."

President Beers announced that visiting delegates would be given lunch at the Hotel St. Denis, and a recess was then take.

At the afternoon session President Beers delivered a jubilee address, giving a history of the foundation of the board and its work during the past twenty-five years.

Mrs. Henry T. McEwen spoke of the work done by the Christian Endeavor Societies. There are now 38,490 societies and 2,309,700 members. The society has spread to China, Japan, and has taken ground among the North American Indians.

Miss Martha Burr Banks of Englewood, N. J., read a paper about the way to conduct mission bands among boys. Miss M. C. Holmes of Syria told of work among the children at the mission schools in that country.

The delegates retired to the galleries at 4 o'clock, and the Christian Endeavor Society of the University Place Church took possession of the body of the church. On the platform was placed what was called an "umbrella," won by the New-York State Christian Endeavor Societies for the largest contributions to mission work. It was cylindrical in shape, made of handsome Oriental embroidered work, and was supported by a long staff.

Miss Alice M. Davidson conducted the services.

When the children marched down the centre aisle, they were headed by a dozen boys with sailor caps, and each carrying a board. These represented the Boys' Missionary Society, and it was the mission shipbuilding as it is done in foreign missionary fields. Scripture exercises, prayer, and singing then followed.

Robert E. Speer made an address to the children on missionary work in general.

At the evening session the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Church, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup of Syria and the Rev. Dr. John Gillespie, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Jessup has spent forty years in Syria as a missionary, and is home on a vacation, which he gets once in ten years. "The missionaries from America," he said, "have done much to elevate the condition of women in Syria. When we went there, forty years ago, she was treated much like a lower animal. But now she is allowed to read and write, and in other ways occupy a higher life."

WYMAN G. SCOLLAY A SUICIDE

Shot Himself at His House—He Suffered from Melancholia.

Wyman G. Scollay, forty years old, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 37 West Tenth Street, where he lived with his mother and father, George W. Scollay, who is a prominent scientist and retired physician.

The younger Scollay had been employed for the last fifteen years as confidential clerk for Woods & Co., dry goods and commercial agents, at 35 Broadway.

For some time past he had suffered from melancholia and temporary aberration of the mind. Three weeks ago he told his employers that he would stop work for a while to see if rest would improve his condition. It apparently benefited him, and Tuesday morning he went down town and told his employers that he would be at his desk again to-day.

He had breakfast shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with his mother, in the latter's room. He was then apparently in the best of spirits. After breakfast he went to his own room in a different part of the house, and a few minutes later a pistol shot was heard.

Dr. Scollay heard the report, and hurried to his son's room. He found him lying outstretched on the floor, with a bullet wound in the right temple.

The suicide has a brother, who is in business in this city, and two married sisters, who live in St. Louis. His mother has been ill recently, and his self-killing has completely prostrated her.

CHARGED WITH HAVING TRIED TO KILL

Dr. R. D. Locke of Chicago Arrested—A Bullet in His Leg.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Dr. Robert D. Locke, son of the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, the well-known Episcopal minister who was compelled to resign from the pastorate of Grace Church on account of throat trouble, was arrested early this morning in his apartments, 2,849 Indiana Avenue, on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

It was charged that while intoxicated last night he tried to kill M. S. Richardson, a watchman in Von Herman's drug store, at Thirty-first Street and Indiana Avenue. The drink-crazed man, it is said, flourished a big revolver and jumped on his intended victim.

In self-defense Richardson fired three times from his revolver, one of the balls lodging in Dr. Locke's leg. The wounded man then walked to his rooms, and was arrested in bed. Richardson was also arrested.

To Consider Mr. Lynch's Case.

A controversy between Rignal D. Woodward, the former Chairman of the New-York State Democracy in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and John F. Lynch, a tailor of 101 West Fifty-seventh Street, has resulted in a reference of the matter to a special committee of the State Democracy to investigate. Ex-Mayor Grace is Chairman of this committee.

Some time ago Mr. Woodward caused Mr. Lynch's expulsion from the organization, and Mr. Lynch now wants to get back. Mr. Woodward has resigned as a member of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy, but his resignation has not yet been acted upon.

"Pure and Sure"

The best that money can buy.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.
Dr. C. N. Hoagland, President.

SITE FOR ITS NEW BUILDINGS.

Executive Committee of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York To Consider the Matter.

It was generally anticipated that the meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York announced for yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Education would prove especially important, as the appointment of a committee to select a site for the new college building was to be considered. Twenty Trustees attended the meeting, and Chairman Knox presided.

After a discussion, which lasted nearly an hour, it was decided that the matter of selecting a site should be referred to the Executive Committee, with power. This committee is composed of Messrs. Harris, Webb, Ketchum, Hunt, Goulden, Benville, McClay, Montant, and Holt. They are to report back to the Board of Trustees.

When the meeting opened Mr. Webb offered the following resolution:

That the Board of Trustees be authorized to select and acquire a site for a new building or buildings, for the new college, said site to be in the limits of the City of New-York.

That when such a site is selected, a map be prepared, which will be filed in the Register's office, and a true copy in the office of the clerk of the Board of Trustees, and that a contract be entered into with owner or owners of said site, to acquire ownership, the price of the property not to exceed $600,000.

Mr. Webb suggested that a committee of five be appointed to select the site.

Mr. Ketchum urged the advisability of delay. He said he did not believe in taking any hurried or inconsiderate course in respect to the matter of selecting a site, as it was a serious and important matter. The matter, he thought, should be referred to the Executive Committee of the College, so that it would be absolutely free of any personal thought or consideration. He added that he did not consider a month's delay too long.

Mr. Goulden said that, as a member of the Executive Committee, he would like to have the board itself take the responsibility and appoint a committee of five to examine into a site and report.

Commissioner Montant said he did not hold the opinion of Mr. Goulden and thought that the Executive Committee was well able to take care of the matter. There was no desire on his part, he said, to shift the responsibility. Mr. Holt expressed the opinion that the Executive Committee, being a statutory one, it would not be proper to appoint a special committee.

Commissioner Webb withdrew his resolution regarding the appointment of a special committee. He said that he would be more pleased to have the board refer the matter to the Executive Committee, and not have the committee seize it by usage. The Executive Committee would then feel more complimented.

Commissioner Harris, the Chairman of the committee, said that the committee did not desire to assume the burden, as it had already much to do. He thought that it should be given to a special committee, as it was a matter of so great importance.

After some further discussion, Mr. Harris said that the committee had no objection to assuming the responsibility. After the resolution was amended so as to restrict the power of the committee to merely select and not also to acquire, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee. It will be considered by the committee at its regular meeting to-morrow afternoon.

The Trustees voted unanimously to apply to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $4,500 to defray the expense of erecting fire escapes on the Lexington Avenue side of the college. The escapes have been ordered by the Fire Department.

FORCED TO JETTISON PART OF HER CARGO

The Steamer Alvena's Dangerous Experience During a High Sea.

NORFOLK, Va., April 10.—The British steamer Alvena, Capt. Dow, bound from Kingston to New-York, with passengers and general cargo, arrived here last night, leaking.

When in latitude 31 degrees, 4 minutes, longitude 74 degrees, 16 minutes, April 8, with a heavy sea running, a large plate fell from the bottom of the steamer and the after compartments were soon full of water up to the second deck. Three steam pumps and one hand pump were put to work, but they could not free the vessel. The passengers were much excited.

About 240 tons of the steamer's cargo, consisting of coffee, sugar, and honey, was thrown overboard, but even this did not help much. The cargo jettisoned is estimated to have been worth about $24,000.

The boats were cleared away and provisioned, ready for launching, but were not needed. The Alvena arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and is now anchored off Atlantic City.

The Baby Starved to Death.

Eighteen-months-old Giovanina Pusateri, the infant daughter of Giovanni Pusateri, an Italian laborer in the employ of the Street-Cleaning Department, died of starvation at his home, 129 West One Hundred and First Street, yesterday. The baby had not eaten anything since last Sunday, because her stomach was too weak to retain the solid food. No attempt was made on the part of her parents to supply her with proper nourishment, notwithstanding the fact that the father obtained employment last week.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Friesland, from Antwerp.

A.——Dr. and Mrs J. L. Acomb, Mrs. Dora Adams, Mrs. L. M. Aldrich, T. J. d'Apery.——B.——Mrs. Ida H. Barber, Leopold Beck, Dr. J. R. Bell, Mrs. Ellen Bettes, Dr. R. W. Bishop, Mrs. P. A. O. Briggs, Derrick Brown, C. De Wolff Brownell, Miss Lucy M. Busenback, M. D.; Mr. and Mrs. Ezra B. Barker.——C.——The Rev. S. C. Caldwell, Miss Isabel Campbell, D. M. Clewell, Mrs. A. M. Crosby, Miss A. B. Crosby, D. J. Cutter.——D.——Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Darlington, S. Davidson.——E.——Mrs. G. Eyler, Miss Georgina Eyler, Miss Lulu Ezell.——F.——W. Fanker, Mrs. Louise Fischer, Miss Gretchen Fischer, Carl Fischer, Miss Nettie E. Foote.——G.——Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Grant, Miss Fanny Gray, Mrs. Caspar René Gregory, Greenough Gregory, Miss Agnes Gregory, Miss Lucy Gregory, Mrs. S. S. Grubb.——H.——G. Hart, Mrs. E. E. Heston, A. W. Hodge, M. Hoelscher.——J.——The Rev. W. P. Jacobs D. D.; Mrs. W. W. Jefferies, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Jefts.——K.——George Keene, Miss Louisa J. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. George Krouse, the Rev. H. W. Kuhns.——L.——Mrs. W. W. Leggett, Mrs. D. Y. Leslie, the Rev. I. H. Logie, L. H. Love.——M.——Mrs. M. A. Matheson, Miss A. E. Matheson, H. Matheson, M. Matheson, Dr. I. B. McCaw, Dr. W. B. McCaw, John W. Meier, Mrs. Mary I. More, the Rev. W. D. Morgan, A. Morrell.——N.——Mrs. J. S. Noyes.——P.——Mr. and Mrs. L. Parker, Miss A. H. Patterson, D. Perkins, J. H. Phillips.——Q.——The Rev. H. Quigg.——R.——Dr. G. G. Rahauser, Edmond Regout, Mrs. Catherine Rupp, Miss Emy Rupp.——S.——Miss Helen Schwencke, the Rev. R. John Scudder, R. Stuart, Miss E. Symington, W. A. Schutte.——T.——Mrs. E. Talmadge, Edward Taylor.——W.——Mrs. E. D. Weatherby, J. Weaver, Miss E. A. Webber, the Rev. R. K. Wick, Miss E. M. Wiley, Miss S. E. Williams, James J. Wilson.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE

Appointments for the Ensuing Year Announced by the Bishop.

A DECISION IN THE GOSS CASE

The Charge of Immoral Conduct Is Sustained and Mr. Goss Is Dismissed from the Ministry.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 10.—The select committee on the matter of William R. Goss reported to-night to the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference that the charge of immoral conduct is sustained, and he was therefore dismissed from the ministry and the Church. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, his counsel, appealed to the Judicial Conference.

The appointments announced to-night for the New-York Methodist Conference are as follows:

M. D. C. Crawford, President New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society.
John Miley, professor in the Drew Theological Seminary.
G. R. Crooks, professor in Drew Theological Seminary.
C. C. McCabe, Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society.
E. R. Smith, editor of Gospel in All Lands.
George Clarke, agent Conference Temperance Society.
J. M. Yeager, Principal Ladies' Seminary, Carmel.
James F. Hayner, missionary to China.
E. A. Schell, General Secretary Epworth League.
J. M. King, General Secretary National League for Protection of American Institutions.
W. E. Ketcham, agent St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.
James Jackson, missionary to China.
G. E. Jayne, missionary to Utah.
New-York and Hudson River District.—A. Longacre, Presiding Elder, Yonkers, N. Y.
Boscobel, W. T. Dike; Croton-on-Hudson, E. H. W. Barden; Dobbs Ferry, D. W. B. Thompson; Glenville, W. W. Alexander; Irvington, R. Wheatley.
New-York—Battery Park, C. Samuelson; Bedford Street, C. Wright, McK. Derwood; Central, S. P. Cadman, J. L. Hartseck; Chelsea, E. L. Hoffecker; Five Points Missions, A. K. Sanford; Duane, D. McCartney; Eighteenth Street, J. A. B. Wilson; Fifty-sixth Street, J. T. Landsdale; Forty-fourth Street, W. T. Brush; Franklin Street, J. M. Bennett; Grace, E. S. Tipple; Italian Mission, V. Calabrese; Jane Street, T. H. Bara Granath; Madison Avenue, S. P. Jones, I. J. Peritz; Morris Heights, R. E. Bell; Perry Street, E. Quick; St. Andrews's, G. W. Miller; St. Luke's, C. S. Harrower; St. Mark's, E. Lyon; St. Paul's, A. J. Palmer; St. Stephen's, B. H. Burch; Thirty-eighth Street, J. Ackerman; Twenty-fourth Street, F. Hamblin; Washington Heights, J. W. Ackerley; Washington Square, W. F. Anderson.
Peekskill—First Church, A. Ostrander; Putnam Valley, E. Ashton; Scrub Oak, H. E. Earl.
Sing Sing—J. E. Price.
Tarrytown—First Church, W. F. Compton; St. Paul's, R. H. Travis.
Yonkers—Central Church, J. J. Reed; First Church, F. M. Davenport.
New-York and Harlem District—Philip Germond, presiding elder.
Ardsley and Woodhull, A. E. Barnett; Armonk and Middle Patent, H. W. Ackerly; Brewster, J. M. Ramsay; Bedford Station and Bedford, J. S. Bone; Carmel, E. E. Count; Cold Spring, J. W. A. Dodge; Croton Lake, Harry Sheldon; Fishkill, R. A. Lowther; Fishkill-on-Hudson, C. W. Millard; Garrisons, Aaron Coons; Gaylordville, J. N. Lane; Goldent's Bridge, S. G. Kelley; Katonah, D. H. Hannaburgh; Kensico and Estrow, G. B. Clarke; Lake Mahopac, J. Inman; Matteawan, J. M. Cornish; Mount Kisco, C. H. McAnney; Mount Zion, N. S. Tuthill; New-Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, to be supplied; North Highland, C. S. Oakley.
New-York—Calvary, M. B. Kendig and H. F. H. Carpenter; Centenary, J. G. Oakley; Church of the Saviour, F. Hermance; Fordham, A. T. King; Mott Avenue, J. J. Dean; Park Avenue, F. C. Inglehart, W. James, and E. J. Haynes; Tremont, W. N. Searles; Union, J. M. King; Woodlawn, E. A. Hiss; Yorkville, W. Ackroyd; Gilboa, G. Archer; Geasco, K. G. Niles; Greenville, G. C. Francis; Griffins Corners, R. H. Kelly; Hamden, G. H. Johnson; Hensonville, John Keogan; Hobart, A. A. Walker; Hunter, W. C. Oliver; Jefferson, G. A. Wilsey; East Kingston and Wilbur, F. Deming.
Rondout, E. Tinker; Kingston, St. James's, G. H. Gregory; Clinton Avenue, O. A. Merchant; Leeds, G. W. Ferris; Lexington, E. Shaw; Livingstonville, G. W. Rice; Malden, O. P. Dales; Margaretville, E. M. Knikern; Meredith, S. E. Meyers; New-Baltimore, D. R. Perry; Norton Hill, H. F. Brown; Oak Hill, L. A. Ferris; Olive, J. G. Price; Palenville, F. T. Angevine; Phoenicia, R. S. Crawford; Pine Hill and Shandaken, M. R. Cummings; Port Ewen, J. P. Burgar; Prattsville, W. H. Vaughan; Ravenna, C. G. Deming; Round Top, H. H. Mace; Roxbury, L. S. Brown.
Saugerties, O. Haviland; Shokan, L. F. Pier; South Bethlehem, W. H. Moser; Stamford, A. Thompson; Summit, S. Bullen; Tannersville, H. Cornford; Walton, E. H. Roys; West Fulton, W. E. Morse; Westhurley, W. G. Gritman; Windham, John McConnell; Woodstock, C. H. Travis.

STAMP COUNTERFEITER NOT KNOWN

Said His Name Was Morrison and He Had Been Doing Business in Hamilton for About Ten Days Only.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 10.—Regarding the Canadian Novelty Supply Company, charged with counterfeiting United States stamps, it is found that on April 1, a man giving his name as George Morrison, and who said he was engaged in buying and selling bankrupt stocks, rented desk room in the store of Arthur S. Fish, a painter at 22 King William Street. Morrison installed in the office, as his secretary, a woman named Mrs. A. T. Mack, recently of East Twenty-third Street, New-York. The woman received instructions, and then Morrison departed, ostensibly for the purpose of opening an office in Toronto.

Following Morrison's instructions, Mrs. Mack wrote an advertisement, which was inserted in Printers' Ink, offering to sell $115 worth of two-cent stamps for $100, as the seller had no use for them. The advertisement was identical with one which appeared in a Chicago paper, and both advertisements brought numerous replies from would-be purchasers.

To Mrs. Mack were given several carefully-sealed packages by Morrison, but claims she was not told what the packages contained. A few days ago, she received a letter from Morrison from Buffalo, instructing her to forward certain parcels to different addresses in Chicago. She complied with the request. Later Mrs. Mack received another letter from Morrison, saying that one of his agents would call on her and receive all the money belonging to the concern, and that the agent would identify himself by asking for $6.25. Up to the present time, she says, this man has not called.

It is certain that the Hamilton branch of the concern had been in operation for only a few days, and Mrs. Mack, who is in charge, was evidently unaware of her employer's illegal business. There is nothing about the premises to suggest a probability that stamps were manufactured there, although several two-cent United States stamps were found lying in a pigeon-hole of the desk. Mrs. Mack said that she did not know whether they were genuine or not.

Although the woman is apparently in no connection with the concern other than being in the employ of Morrison she is very shrewd, and will not divulge his address. While a reporter was conversing with Mrs. Mack to-day a telegraph messenger arrived with a telegram addressed to the Canadian Novelty and Supply Company. Mrs. Mack received the message and paid 50 cents charges. She then immediately inclosed it in an envelope and went out to mail it, presumably to Morrison.

Mr. Fish describes Morrison as a man about thirty years of age, slim, rather tall, with dark, curly hair, dark skin, and smooth-shaven face. He paid for his desk room in advance, and informed Fish that he bought and sold anything from a needle to an anchor.

Postmaster Brown says he has been delivering letters to the Canadian Novelty and Supply Company, at 22 King William Street, but he was certain that the concern had not been more than ten days in Hamilton.

Police Inspector McMahon interviewed Mrs. Mack this evening, but could learn no new facts in relation to the business of the concern or the whereabouts of Morrison.

Two detectives connected with the Washington Secret Service Bureau reached here late to-night, and, after learning all the facts in possession of the local authorities, interviewed Mrs. Mack at the office of the Canadian Novelty and Supply Company. The woman was not very communicative, and the American officers became convinced that she knew more about Morrison's swindling schemes and his whereabouts than she was willing to acknowledge. If the woman persists in her stubborn attitude, it is possible that she will be taken into custody.

The Canadian Criminal Code provides that any one is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment who fraudulently counterfeits any stamps used for the purpose of revenue by the Government of the United Kingdom, Canada, or Provinces, or any foreign Province or State. The same penalty is also provided for selling or offering for sale such counterfeits, or having plates or dies for making them.

Sees No Merit in the Plan.

Appraiser Bunn said yesterday he could see no possible benefit to any one in the reported plan of dry goods merchants to organize as a Customs Association, to guard against revenue frauds. The plan is to watch invoices and imports in order to detect and expose undervaluations.

Mr. Bunn said this purpose would be blocked by the rule which forbids representatives of any association from inspecting goods in public stores. When this practice was permitted, he said, it was used to post domestic manufacturers and dealers in the business of importers.

An Echo of the Brooklyn Strike.

Twelve men who were indicted for various offenses in connection with the recent Brooklyn trolley strike, and who were convicted, were arraigned before Judge Moore in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and received the following sentences: George Washburn, for cutting trolley wires, fifteen months in the penitentiary; Matthew Arnold, Charles Bartels, John Corrigan, James Green, Henry Kelly, and Charles Ohlens, for throwing stones, each one year; John King, for cutting a trolley guide rope, nine months; John Burns, for obstructing a car, six months; Henry Howard, for tampering with a car, six months; Louis Dielsch and John Evans, for stoning cars, two months each.

The New-York Life's Anniversary.

The Trustees and officers of the New-York Life Insurance Company celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the company's organization yesterday afternoon at the Lawyers' Club. It is a remarkable coincidence that the company's annual election of Trustees and board meeting fell on the same day and month, April 10, that the company was incorporated half a century before. About fifty guests were present, and very nearly half the number have been connected with the company over twenty-five years.

Speches were made by President McCall, Mayor Strong, Major Livingston Mims of Atlanta, Mr. William H. Appleton, Trustee since 1852; Mr. William A. Booth, Trustee since 1863; Mr. William B. Hornblower, Mr. William L. Hill of St. Louis, Mr. J. Sanchez, and Mr. David A. Burke of Montreal, Canadian Trustee of the company. Letters were read from Superintendent Pierce, Mr. Alexander G. Hawes, manager for the Pacific coast and connected with the company for twenty-five years; Mr. Spencer S. Benedict of Sioux City, Iowa, the only surviving Trustee of the board of 1845; Mr. James B. Wallace of Brooklyn, who holds the only policy in force issued in the year of organization; Col. W. B. Hamilton of San Antonio, Texas, an active agent for thirty years, and Mr. William E. Ingersoll of Paris, Foreign Director General, attached to the company since 1874.

In his address, President McCall said, among other things, that the company had received from all policy holders since its organization $359,451,763.12, which, added to $88,281,236.62 received from all other sources, made a total of $447,732,999.74. During the same period the company paid policy holders $190,903,559.43, which, added to all other payments, $85,727,669.38, made a total of $285,721,228.81. The balance of assets on hand Dec. 31, 1894, was $162,011,770.93, making a total at the close of last year of $447,732,999.74.

COLLECTORS ALL AT SEA

In Doubt How to Proceed Under the Income-Tax Law.

NO HELP FROM WASHINGTON

Commissioner Miller, Like Everybody Else, Unprepared to Say How Much Is Left of the Law.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Since the Supreme Court drove a wedge through the income tax law the Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country have been obliged to work in the dark, without any assistance from the Treasury Department. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller has not yet reconstructed the regulations to meet the new conditions imposed by the court, and no advices of consequence have been forwarded to the Collectors of a sort to help them out of their difficulty. Mr. Miller expects to telegraph new instructions to-morrow, but it is doubtful if the Collectors will get much enlightenment from them. The truth is that the Commissioner and his associates are floundering in the mire created by the decision, and realize that nothing which they may do in the present emergency will tend to improve the situation. The Collectors will be advised of the opinion of the court with respect to rents and State and municipal bonds, and instructed to make no attempt to collect the tax imposed by the bill on these sources of income.

Naturally, many questions will arise as to the meaning of the court, in regard to rents. Persons whose incomes are derived mainly from the rental of property belonging to clients may take the ground that under the decision they are exempted from the payment of an income tax. The classification of mining property, oil wells, and similar properties is bound to prove a source of trouble. All that the Collectors can do with matters in their present chaotic state is to accept the returns made to them and rely upon the honesty of the persons who come within the provisions of the law. In fine, the taxpayers practially will construe the law.

As the time for making the returns to the Collectors by taxpayers will expire next Monday, it will be seen that there is room for a good deal of misapprehension. The opinion prevails here that endless litigation will result from the attempt to collect the tax, and regret is expressed that the law should be left by the court of last resort in such a condition that it is practically impossible to continue it with any degree of satisfaction.

The official copy of the decision is not yet available, and will not be returned from the printer before Friday. The opinion of Justice Field, the oldest member of the court, has been accessible from the moment of its delivery, and it has been quite generally read. It is a severe indictment of the constitutionality of the whole law, and sustains the views of Senator Hill and other lawyers in Congress, expressed when the bill was under consideration.

The decision of the court has revived a discussion of the origin of the law. It was avowedly class legislation of the worst kind. The speech of James C. Carter of New-York before the court in support of the constitutionality of the law is being referred to now as indicative of the spirit which animated the supporters of the income-tax measure. Mr. Carter appeared for the Continental Trust Company, which, he frankly said, had instructed him to admit and plead the constitutionality of the law. In concluding his speech, which consumed two and one-half hours, and was marked by many unexpected declarations, Mr. Carter said the law had been enacted by the representatives of the people, acting in their legitimate and uncontrollable sphere as the taxing power of the Government, elected by a great popular majority, and that the expression of an opinion by that means should always be accepted and considered as final.

A triumphant majority, he said, firm in the possession of a view which it believed to be just and right, would find a way to the accomplishment of its purpose—if need be, over the ruins of the Constitution and of courts. An army of 70,000,000 citizens was likely to march this way to see about this decision in the pending case. It would be a wise thing, he added, not to provoke such a contest with this mighty host.

This surprising statement was regarded by many as nothing less than an attempt to intimidate the court by an appeal to revolutionary and Socialistic prejudices. This utterance did not bring a rebuke from the bench, however, and it has been forgotten until now, when the influences which brought about the enactment of the law are being ventilated.

The statement of the McMillin and Bryan variety, who stood up for the income tax in the face of the sound arguments against its constitutionality, were evidently in Justice Field's mind when he said in the course of his opinion:

> If the provisions of the Constitution can be set aside by an act of Congress, where is the course of usurpation to end? The present assault upon capital is but the beginning. It will be but the stepping stone to others, larger and more sweeping, till our political contests will become a war of the poor against the rich; a war constantly growing in intensity and bitterness.
>
> "If the court sanctions the power of discrimination in taxation and nullifies the uniform mandate of the Constitution," as said one who has made all his life a study of our institutions, "it will mark the hour when the sure decadence of our present Government will commence."

The question whether Government officers whose incomes exceed $4,000 a year shall be exempt from the provisions of the law is attracting much attention. According to the terms of the law the President himself will be obliged to contribute $920 to the revenues. The Constitution is in direct conflict with this proposition, for it declares that the compensation of the President neither shall be increased nor diminished in the period for which he shall have been elected. No one seems to doubt that a deduction of 2 per cent. on $46,000 of the President's salary would be a diminution, and therefore contrary to the meaning of the Constitution. It is likely that the Controller of the Treasury will be called upon to decide this point.

TAXING GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Exemptions Claimed as to Some of This Class.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The collection of the income tax on the salaries of Government officers who receive more than $4,000 a year probably will be attended with many embarrassing complications. A question has arisen as to whether it is constitutional to deduct from the annual salary of the President of the United States the $920 which will be his share of contribution to the revenues under the 2 per cent. assessment.

The Federal Constitution expressly provides that the compensation of the President "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." A direct conflict with this provision is contained in Section 33 of the tariff law, which says:

> There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of $4,000 per annum, a tax of 2 per centum, &c.

A deduction of the income tax from the President's salary is construed to be a diminution, and therefore contrary to the constitutional provision quoted.

The application of the principle given is the same with reference to all Federal Judges appointed for life. Their salaries apparently are protected from the income tax by a constitutional provision that their compensation shall not be diminished while they continue in office. Federal Judges appointed for a stated term, however, probably will be obliged to pay the tax through deductions of the requisite amounts from their salaries.

Nearly every one of the officers of the Government who receives a compensation of more than $4,000 per year has been busy since the Supreme Court decision was rendered in making up a statement of his income for transmission to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district where he has legal residence.

The President, it is understood, sent in his statement, and Private Secretary Thurber lost no time in doing likewise.

Col. Crook, the disbursing officer of the Executive Mansion, says he has received no instructions from the Treasury Department to deduct the tax from Mr. Cleveland's compensation as a public officer. He, like other disbursing officers of the Government, will be guided by the instructions contained in a circular sent to Paymasters and disbursing officers by the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

> The regulations relative to income tax, approved Dec. 13, 1894, provide that
>
> All salaries or compensation paid to officers or persons in the employ of the Government of the United States in and for the calendar year 1894 shall be included in the annual returns to Collectors, on Form 365, of such officers and persons, in statements of gains, profits, and incomes subject to income tax for that year.
>
> As the income tax on such salaries or compensations will, under the provisions above quoted, be paid directly to collectors by the persons receiving the same, you will, therefore, not deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax or any part thereof from the salary or compensation of any such officer or employe in and for the year 1894.
>
> You will inform all such officers and employes to whom you may make any payment for services rendered in the year 1894, of the method prescribed for the return and payment of the tax on all taxable salaries and compensations paid by the Government in and for said year.
>
> The collection of the tax for the year 1895, by deduction from the compensation of Government officers is operative immediately in the case of a number of officials, notably all the Ambassadors of the United States and the Minister to Mexico, and the Consuls General at London and Paris.
>
> Under the method to be pursued, the deduction will be made from the first payment to an officer after his compensation has reached $4,000 during the present year. A simple example will make this method clear: A Cabinet officer receives $8,000 per year in salary. On July he will have received $4,000 in salary for the present calendar year. When, on Aug. 1, he shall receive his salary for the preceding month, the disbursing officer will deduct 2 per cent. of the monthly salary, about $13, and so continue at such monthly payment until the end of the year.
>
> There will be no separation of taxable income received from the Government and from private sources by a Government officer in levying the tax, so that an officer whose salary as a Federal employe may be taxable and whose private income does not exceed $4,000 will not escape with the deduction from his official compensation, but must pay, it is claimed, on the basis of the addition of his annual receipts from all sources, public and private.
>
> Thus, a Cabinet officer who has $1,000 a year from private sources, must pay 2 per cent. of that amount to the collector of internal revenue in the district where he has legal residence, while one-half of his official compensation of $8,000 is likewise subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. by the disbursing officer of his department.

AN ATTACK ON A BUILDING ASSOCIATION

Vice President Stevenson Accused of Taking Exorbitant Fees.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—The Inter-State Building and Loan Association of Bloomington, of which Vice President Stevenson is President, was to-day the subject of a sensational attack before the House Committee on Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. Lowenthal of Cook County, in a statement of some length, charged that the association had been badly managed, that large sums had been illegally paid in salaries, and that the agents and officials had been guilty of extortion. He charged that in violation of law the association had paid to Vice President Stevenson and his partner, Mr. Ewing, $400 per month, as attorneys for the association. Even after Mr. Ewing was appointed Minister to Belgium, the association continued to pay Mr. Stevenson half the salary for several months.

Mr. Lowenthal further charged that the association had long maintained an expensive office in Chicago, which more than ate up the profits of the business done there. H. C. Bunn, son of Secretary T. J. Bunn of the association, was in charge of the Chicago office, and Mr. Lowenthal declared that he made bad loans and even refused to take good ones, because the parties having good security refused to pay the large commissions charged. He called attention to the large amount due the association as indicating that something was radically wrong.

Continuing, Mr. Lowenthal, declared that officers of the association had withheld loans from people and induced contractors to run liens against their property, which they then took up, compelling the property owners to pay them a handsome discount.

Secretary Bunn was present and admitted the truth of some of the charges, but claimed that a Chicago agent who had been discharged, had been the cause of most of the bad management of that office. He said he did not know of his son having obtained title to certain property that had to be taken up. This was in answer to a question put by Mr. Lowenthal. The Secretary also declared the institution to be perfectly solvent, and Mr. Lowenthal withdrew any remarks he had made reflecting on the solvency of the association.

At Mr. Lowenthal's request a resolution drawn by him setting forth the charges against the association and providing for an investigation was ordered reported to the House.

23 Hours.
Not a Day

passes but the value of Pond's Extract in the house is brought forcibly to mind. Few families are, none should be, without Pond's Extract.

Avoid substitutes; accept genuine only with buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5TH AV., NEW-YORK.

EAGER TO PAY THE TAX

Revenue Collectors' Offices Crowded with Inquiring Citizens.

WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE BLANKS

Chauncey M. Depew and the Vanderbilts Ready to Meet the Income Requirement—John G. Moore's Further Contest.

There was a big rush yesterday to the two Internal Revenue collecting offices in this city of persons anxious to declare the state of their incomes within the five days the law yet allows.

The desire for information and to file blanks was greater yesterday than at any time since the returns began to be made. There were nearly 1,500 applicants at the office of Collector Sullivan, 114 Nassau Street, during the day, and at the office of Collector Edward Grosse, 153 Fourth Avenue, the number exceeded 2,000.

Contrary to current rumor, neither Chauncey M. Depew nor the Vanderbilts refused to comply with the law. Early in the day a messenger from the New-York Central Railroad Company called upon Collector Grosse and asked for blanks in order that Mr. Depew might arrange to pay the income taxes of the members of the Vanderbilt family, the fourteen estates which he represents, and his own personal tax.

Dr. Depew said yesterday that the reports that the Vanderbilts would refuse to pay and would appeal to the Supreme Court were groundless.

"I am a law-abiding citizen," said Dr. Depew, "and so are the Vanderbilts. We will pay all our income tax. I am counsel for about fourteen estates, and they will pay, also; in fact, in cases where the representatives of these estates are abroad, I have already made returns.

"Note how this income tax law operates," continued Dr. Depew. "Here is a man with brains who is fortunate enough to find other men who will pay him a salary of $50,000 or $60,000 a year for what they can get out of his brains. His headpiece is his only capital. It may give way at any moment from overwork, and the man's earning capacity may be permanently shut off by nervous prostration or paresis. The brainworker cannot leave his capital to his children, nor can he invest it in any other way, but he must pay a tax on its revenues, while it continues to produce.

"Here is another man who spends his time traveling in Europe; perhaps having a good time at Monte Carlo and other places. He, too, has an income of $50,000 or $60,000 a year, but his income is derived from rents on landed property here in New-York. His rents are collected for him and he has no bother about business affairs. He does not even take the trouble to vote. In fact, he contributes nothing to the welfare of his native land, but his native land generously exempts his income from taxation, while it taxes the income of the man of brains, who stays at home and works.

"And yet they say that this is a tax on wealth in order to make the rich bear their share of the burdens. Verily Puck proved himself to be a wise and accurate observer when he exclaimed, 'What fools these mortals be.'"

While Dr. Depew, the gas companies, and even the pugnacious Bell Telephone Company, have fallen in line, and have signified their intention of walking up to the "Captain's desk," and settling their scores, one well-known Wall Street man yesterday announced his intention of fighting the tax to the bitter end. He is John G. Moore of the banking firm of Moore & Schley. He announced yesterday that he would retain ex-Senator Edmunds and ex-Judge Jeremiah Wilson of Washington to look after his interests and further contest the constitutionality of the law. He was interested in the suit which called forth the Supreme Court's decision.

At the office of Collector Grosse yesterday the crowd of applicants was especially great. As early as 8 o'clock, when Deputy Collector Ackerman and his sixteen assistants arrived, more than 100 people were in waiting. They were mainly business men on their way down town, who called to obtain blanks or file their returns. As the day advanced it was noticed that there were more people asking for blanks on which to make out their returns than there were people who were making returns or corrections under the decision of the Supreme Court. There were probably as many actual returns received by mail during the day as were filed in person.

For the convenience of the public, Collector Grosse announces that, in order that business may be facilitated and the public accommodated, he has arranged to open his office every morning at 8 o'clock and not close the doors until 7 at night, up to and including Monday next, April 15. Mr. Grosse said yesterday:

"While I have received no instructions from Washington, I am advising all applicants to disregard rentals and interest on State, county, and municipal bonds in making out their returns."

Mr. Grosse said that he had received many applications for corrections under the decision, but most of them had been made by mail. The chief cause of the overcrowding in his offices was due to the delay by persons liable who had hoped for a decision from the court which would declare the whole law unconstitutional.

These persons were anxious to get their returns in before April 15, and thus avoid a penalty. He would be glad to suggest that it was not necessary for taxpayers to come to his office with their blanks filled out, since if they swore to them before a notary public, and had him affix his seal to the document, the return could be sent to the Collector's office by mail, and thus save much valuable time.

At the present time many of the deputies at the offices of both Collectors are asked to fill out the returns, which they do as a matter of courtesy. In fact, a majority of the would-be taxpayers seem to be very much at sea as to what is required of them, and it requires no end of coaching and explanation to get them to fill out their blanks as the law requires.

It was related yesterday, as a good joke, that a well-known Judge of the Supreme Court became so hopelessly fogged that he had to call upon the Collector to assist him in filling out his blank.

The applicants at Collector Sullivan's office yesterday were principally the representatives of banking institutions, railroad corporations, and similar financial bodies. Private individuals were few and far between. In the down-town office, also, there were more applications for blanks than there were returns filed.

A messenger from the office of Thomas C. Platt called for blanks, but did not say whether they were for the Republican leader or the United States Express Company.

Charles Allen of Greenfield, Mass., yesterday filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court in this city asking the court to restrain the Directors and officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company from voluntarily complying with the provisions of the Income Tax act.

The grounds of complaint and averments of unconstitutionality of the act are the same as in other similar suits to prevent the payment of the tax.

The complaint states that during the year 1894 the net profits or income of the defendant railroad company amounted to more than $2,500,000 above its actual operating and business expenses; and that for several years past the company has been the owner of personal property amounting in value to over $30,000,000, and that its net income included the sum of $1,500,000 per annum, and amounted to at least that sum during the year 1894.

It is also stated in the complaint that the voluntary compliance with the provisions of the act would expose the defendant railroad company to a multiplicity of suits by its numerous shareholders, which suits would work irreparable injury to the business of the company.

Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz, and Steele are the solicitors for the complainant, and Joseph H. Choate is one of the counsel.

TO EXAMINE THE NEW ARMORY

What Is Said Against the Ninth's New Building—First Battery Is Seeking Better Quarters.

The Armory Board met in the Mayor's office yesterday and looked into the charges regarding the new Ninth Regiment Armory, now in course of erection on West Fourteenth Street.

It is charged that the walls would be unsafe if their construction was pushed to completion. The charges are made by John Guy, an employe of the Armory Board. Pending an investigation, the contractor has been ordered to suspend work. Guy wrote that the stability of the front walls and towers was questioned, as there were too many openings.

The architects, Cable & Sergeant, who drew the plans, were present to explain to the Mayor and the other members of the board how the plans had been properly drawn. Mr. Sergeant said that the charges were unfounded, and that the walls were amply strong enough, and hinted that the clerk only made the charges as opinions, and that they were not based on facts.

Mayor Strong had summoned Superintendent of Buildings Constable to be present. The Superintendent said that he had only been in charge of the department for two weeks, and that he was not willing to take the reports of Inspectors who worked under his predecessor in office.

He said that he wanted to make a personal examination, and that he could do it in five days. The Mayor instructed him to go ahead and look into the matter thoroughly. Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment was present to ask for an extra rifle range, the cost of which was estimated at $7,000. The matter was referred to Secretary Barker.

Capt. Wendel of the First Battery wrote that a new armory was imperative. He said that every other military organization in the National Guard in the city had been promised or provided with an armory, and that, in case of an attack by a mob, he could not hold the present quarters. He said that he would not hold himself responsible if a riot occurred. Gen. Fitzgerald said that a new armory was wanted, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting or Gen. Fitzgerald, Secretary Barker, and Commissioner Brookfield.

The board ordered the bill of the firm of Griswold & Son, amounting to $7,070, to be paid. There has been considerable trouble over the bill, which was for putting on locks at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Secretary Barker and the firm interchanged some sharp correspondence, but the matter was amicably settled by a reduction of $250 in the bill.

A communication was received from John T. Gallahorn, signing himself Major of the Veteran Guard of the City of New-York. He asked that an armory be provided for his command. He inclosed a letter from Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, who had referred him to the Armory Board. Gen. Fitzgerald said that, under the law, the board had to provide armories for regiments of the National Guard, but that it had no right to provide an armory for any organization that, as far as the National Guard was concerned, did not exist.

Major Gallahorn wrote that the regiment had been formed by veterans in 1870; that all the members are colored men, and that it now numbered about 700, and, in the future, hoped to have 1,000 colored men who would be willing to serve their country. Secretary Barker was instructed to inform the Major that the board could not provide the desired armory.

SOME GIGANTIC WATER LILIES

Mr. Nash's Novel Aquatic Garden at Clifton, N. J.

To those interested in landscape gardening, it will be a matter of much interest to learn of a novel water garden that is situated at Dundee Drive, Clifton, N. J.

Aquatic gardening, the same as seen in the public parks of the bigger cities, is but little known in this country, and Mr. S. C. Nash, on his Clifton property, has been unusually successful in the propagation of magnificent specimens of the Victoria regia, the queen of the water lilies, (originally from the Amazon River, in South America,) with its twenty or more single leaves. Many of these leaves are over six feet in diameter, with six-inch rims, floating on the water like monster trays, and are capable of supporting children and adults as securely as though in a boat.

Mr. Nash has also grown in high perfection the Victoria Randi, the Egyptian lotus, and many varieties of water lilies and other aquatic plants. He has caused to be photographed a series of eighteen views, which have been printed from etched (intaglio) copper plates, and which represent in a most interesting way various views of his garden.

One of these shows a young lady standing upright on a leaf of the Victoria regia, and both as beautiful landscape subjects and as conveying interesting ideas of a water garden, the pictures are valuable.

Seeks Relief from a Trusteeship.

Mary F. Buttre's suit in the City Court, before Judge Fitzsimons and a jury, to recover $300, which she claims is due her from Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin for rent due for rooms at 7 Barclay Street, where, in 1887, the defendant published The New-York Tablet, was tried yesterday.

The defense to the action was that there was an agreement between the parties to cancel the lease in October, 1886, and that there was nothing due. The debt, if one existed, would have been outlawed had it not been for the fact that in June, 1890, Gen. Kerwin gave the plaintiff $25, which, it is claimed by her, was given on account of the rent. The defendant admits this payment, but says that is was not on account of rent, but that the husband of the plaintiff was in need of money at that time, and he let him have the amount.

The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Died on a Bag of Gold.

GREAT NECK, L. I., April 10.—Hans Lowe, a German residing alone on the outskirts of this village, was found dead in his home yesterday by neighbors. His body lay on a heap of feathers, and when these were disturbed a small rubber bag was found. It contained $400 in gold. Everybody supposed Lowe was very poor. When his wife died a short time ago she was buried at public expense.

Wealthy Farmer Wanted to Die.

WANTAGH, L. I., April 10.—William S. Valentine, a wealthy farmer residing at Smithville South, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by shooting. Valentine is a widower, and since the marriage of his only daughter, a few months ago, has lived alone. A neighbor who heard the shooting cared for Valentine, who will probably recover.

The Age of Reason

Is the name given frequently to this present century. We have outgrown old fogy notions. Because "our grandmothers used lard" is no argument in favor of it to-day. They had **good** lard, far different from the present factory product. Physicians found that much of the prevailing dyspepsia and indigestion was due to the use of lard in the preparation of food. Then modern science came to the front, and Cottolene was evolved. When the history of *our* time is written it will be known also as

The Age of Cottolene

The *only* substitute for lard. Made of pure cotton seed oil and beef suet, it is the only healthful shortening known. Like other successful preparations, Cottolene has many imitators.

REMEMBER THIS. The genuine is put up in one, three and five pound tins with the trade mark—a steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO, and
Produce Exchange, New York.

TO AID THE CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE

A Real Estate Owners' Department to be Formed—Letters Sent Out.

The City Vigilance League will adopt new tactics in its fight against vice. At a meeting of the Real Estate Committee of the league, held yesterday, and presided over by Dean J. Osgood of Good Government Club H, it was proposed to start a real estate owners' department of the City Vigilance League. This is one of Dr. Parkhurst's pet plans, and he has for a long time endeavored to have it carried out.

It is proposed to organize local associations in each of the thirty Assembly districts, and, to attain this end, letters were sent out yesterday to all the district leaders, explaining the object and advantages of such a movement.

The new department will give real estate owners an opportunity to protect themselves and their property from disreputable persons. The letters sent out yesterday are as follows:

> The City Vigilance League, realizing that there has been a large depreciation in real estate values in various locations in the City of New-York, the result of renting property to people of questionable character, particularly in flat houses, where the social evil flourishes in its most subtle form, also from the renting of corner-store property to liquor dealers, licensed and backed, up to a few weeks ago, by the Tammany Excise Board, thus depreciating the value of entire blocks and destroying them for residential purposes for reputable people, it has been decided that unless reputable real estate owners take concerted action millions of dollars in real estate will be destroyed, and honest people of moderate means will be forced to find homes outside of the city.
>
> The non-enforcement of the excise law on the part of the police and Police Justices, also against disorderly houses, (Section 322 of the Penal Code,) is a heavy blow against good government, because of the large revenue collected from the above sources and the great number of votes controlled in the interest of Tammany Hall by the liquor dealers and their "heelers." It is estimated that 20,000 men are employed in the retail liquor business in this city, who undoubtedly control 50,000 votes in the interest of Tammany Hall. Mr. Tabor, foreman of the Grand Jury of 1892, estimated that the revenue to the police from the liquor stores, disreputable and gambling houses had reached the enormous sum of from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 per annum.
>
> In the interest of good government, with these conditions standing plainly before the league, it has decided to organize a real estate owners' department, which shall concern itself particularly with matters tending to depreciate the value of real estate, and to organize local associations in each of the thirty Assembly districts in the City of New-York.
>
> To accomplish this end it is necessary that a large number of the real estate owners, or their legal representatives, shall enroll themselves as members. When sufficient names in any Assembly district have been secured to give an adequate working force, a meeting for organization will be called. Suitable by-laws will be adopted and the necessary committees to carry on the work will be appointed.

His Wife Did Not Poison Him.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 10.—An autopsy was performed to-day on the body of John William Hoffman, whose wife was accused of poisoning him by her mother-in-law. The result showed death to have been due to tuberculosis, and in consequence the Coroner removed the injunction preventing burial, and the funeral took place to-day. The charge made against the wife by the mother of the deceased was probably due to prejudice.

Will be Wedded at the Fort.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 10.—At the residence of Lieut. Col. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, at Willet's Point, Lieut. Rossiter Raymond and Miss Blossom King, the Colonel's youngest daughter, will be married on Tuesday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock. Invitations have been sent out, and a number of friends of the contracting parties at West Point are expected to be present.

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ADJUSTABLE FOR HARD OR SOFT CARPETS, IN MAHOGANY OR SYCAMORE FRAMES, HANDSOMELY FINISHED AND NICKEL-TRIMMED. WE TAKE AN INTEREST IN THE MANY HOMES WE HAVE FURNISHED WITH CARPETS IN OUR SIX MONTHS, SO WE WANT THOSE CARPETS TO WEAR AND ALWAYS LOOK WELL; THAT IS WHY WE OFFER THE BEST CARPET SWEEPER AT THIS PRICE.

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AIDING COLORED CHILDREN

The Good Work Done in This City by Mrs. Rose L. Brown.

THE FIRST COLORED KINDERGARTEN

Description of the School in West Forty-first Street—How the Work Is Conducted—Funds Needed.

The rain was pouring in torrents this week when a reporter for The New-York Times made a visit to the founder of the first colored kindergarten in New-York City, Mrs. Rose L. Brown.

The pungent odor of a plump, juicy pickle filled the hall at 317 West Forty-first Street, where three or four young colored girls were standing, when the reporter, a very wet umbrella, and nearly enough rain water to fill a cistern on washday stepped in.

"Can you tell me if Mrs. Brown lives here?" asked the reporter.

"She lives here, but she isn't at home. We're waiting for her. You can go up stairs and see her mother," said the damsel with the pickle, waving that spicy delicacy in the direction of the upper regions.

Mrs. Brown is a very nice little colored woman, whose home is in Virginia, where for the last twelve years she has been a teacher in the public schools. She is a graduate of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and also of the Petersburg Collegiate Institute for Teachers.

Mrs. Rose L. Brown,
Founder of Colored Kindergartens.

Last July she came to New-York with her husband, who is a lawyer. Naturally, she was interested in the schools and in kindergartens, as she understands the system. In the city kindergartens one thing she noticed particularly was the small number of colored children in attendance.

Upon talking with her friends in the neighborhood of Forty-first Street, she found they were very much in favor of a school to which they could send their younger children. Those of kindergarten age they had not been able to send any distance, and the children a few years older had come in contact, some of them, with a rough element in going to the public schools, and they, too, had of late been kept at home.

This was an opening for a needed improvement, Mrs. Brown thought, and she went to work immediately to supply the deficiency. In the Fall, while interested in campaign work, Mrs. Brown was one of the speakers for the Woman's Municipal League in this city. She started a municipal league among the women of her own race, and has continued its meetings since, its work taking the direction of practical helpfulness among the members now.

These women were willing to help with the kindergarten, and Mrs. Brown, taking money, she had saved bought the furniture needed, hired a room on the lower floor of the building next the one in which she is living with her mother, and the little school was opened.

That was three weeks ago, and the mothers, children, and teacher are equally pleased with the result. Mrs. James Herbert Morse, who belongs to a family of strong abolitionists, became interested in the work Mrs. Brown has undertaken, and with Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Dr. Edward Curtis, brother of the late George William Curtis, interested a number of prominent New-York women. An association was formed, as The New-York Times has previously mentioner, with Mrs. Morse as President and Mrs. Curtis, Treasurer and at an entertainment recently given at Carnegie Music Hall, where the little colored children sang jubilee songs, the kindergarten received part of the proceeds.

It is a pretty little parlor on the upper floor of 317 West Forty-first Street, where the reporter, after waiting a short time, met Mrs. Brown. There is a piano in the room, flowers, and pictures of Mrs. Brown's friends, a portrait of Charles Sumner in a conspicuous place, and photographs of different public singers on the mantelpiece.

"There was another thing I felt was necessary," she said, "and that was to give the older girls an idea of sewing and cooking. It is something they all ought to know, and they must realize that no honest work is degrading. They do have that opinion of housework now."

There was not much difficulty in calling the girls together, for they were so much pleased with the school and the teacher of the school that they asked themselves if there was not something they too might learn.

They didn't know how to sew, they acknowledged, and they would be glad to learn with such a pleasant teacher, and now they come with such enthusiasm that it is necessary to send them home after a long session on Saturday afternoon, their meeting day.

There are thirty-six attendants of this class now, and seven of its members are boys.

Next Saturday there is to be given a first lesson in bread-making, and what is to be done with the boys then is still a question.

Mrs. Brown is very popular with all the children in the neighborhood. While the reporter was calling upon her a knock at the door announced a party of little white children who wished to take books from the library, another branch of this same work which is being developed and needs assistance.

A Martha Washington tea opened yesterday in the kindergarten room, 315 West Forty-first Street, which will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The proceeds will go toward the support of the school, which is as yet dependent upon its friends.

Mrs. Morse is about to open a second kindergarten for colored children further down on the same street.

The Bride Paid the Fee.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 10.—Justice William F. Rusch was aroused at 10 o'clock last night by a couple who said they wished to be married. The man described himself as Frederick Schroeder of Mauer, N. J., and the bride said she was Georgine Johnson of Fort Wadsworth, S. I. Miss Johnson said that she would like to retire to an adjoining room for a few moments, and when she reappeared she wore a white silk gown and had on her head a wreath of flowers. After the ceremony she handed Mr. Schroeder a bank note, which he handed to the Justice. Then the bride changed her costume again and the couple went to New-York.

Silent but Certain

There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business, or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural and regular manner. Although Hood's Pills are silent in operation they are nevertheless certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

HOWE'S SKULL HAD BEEN BROKEN

He Had Been Drinking and Was Found Lying Upon the Sidewalk.

Coroner's Physician Weston held an autopsy at the Morgue yesterday on the body of Andrew T. Howe, who died in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital on Monday, under circumstances which led to suspicions of foul play. The autopsy showed that Howe's death was due to a fracture of the base of the skull and a laceration of the brain. Either injury would have been sufficient to cause death.

Howe was admitted to the hospital last Saturday night. The call for the ambulance was sent from the East Twenty-second Street Station House, where Howe had been taken by a policeman, on a charge of intoxication.

Dr. R. W. Hall, under whose charge the patient was in the hospital, found a number of symptoms that were not those of alcoholism, and which suggested a fracture of the skull. In addition to apparent alcoholism, Howe was apparently suffering from the effects of an assault, there being bruises upon his arms, legs, and body, and a slight wound on the right side of the chin.

Investigation showed that Howe's death was the result, in all probability, of a fall he received while intoxicated on the night of his admission to the hospital. On that evening he was at the New Amsterdam Hotel, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and was drinking heavily. He left there to go to his room, at 116 East Twenty-second Street, at 10:30, after talking for some time to Augustus Foster, one of the proprietors of the hotel. He was, according to the story told by Mr. Foster, so intoxicated as to be unable to walk except with difficulty, and he collided with a fire hydrant in front of Calvary Church. In falling he received the bruises which were found upon his body, and possibly the fracture of the skull.

Howe managed to rise and walk as far as the house in which he lived, and there he fell again while trying to climb the stoop. He was found lying upon the sidewalk by James F. Hughes, who lives at 142 East Twenty-second Street, and who summoned a policeman.

B. F. Howe, a cousin, lives at the New-Amsterdam Hotel. He was with his wife at the theatre on the night his cousin was at the hotel, and did not see him. Another cousin is Alexander Howe, a well-known man about town. Andrew T. Howe was fifty years old, and had been in the dry goods business. The body will be sent to Chicago for burial.

DANIEL P. DARLING'S TROUBLES

Judgments of $128,000 Entered Against a Brooklyn Real Estate Dealer.

In the Brooklyn County Clerk's office yesterday were filed judgments in forty suits in foreclosures of mortgages brought by the Dime Savings Bank against Daniel P. Darling, of the firm of Daniel P. Darling & Co., real estate dealers of Montague Street, Brooklyn.

The Dime Savings Bank on Feb. 23, 1893, advanced Mr. Darling $3,000 on each of forty parcels of land in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, west of the property of the German-American Real Estate Company, south of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and running along the line of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

The property is graded and streets are laid through it. The property is on Livonia, Georgia, Newport, Riverdale, Sheffield, and Alabama Avenues. Each parcel is 100 by 200 feet.

Arnoux, Rich & Woodford began suits last January, and in March William W. Butcher was appointed referee, and his report was subsequently confirmed by Judge Moore in the County Court. His report was that the defendant had defaulted in the payment of interest since November, 1893, to the extent of $208.33 on each of the forty parcels, bringing the amount of principal and interest owing to the bank to $128,333.20.

FOUGHT WHILE THE HOUSE BURNED

Greenport Excited Over a Street Fight Between Rival Firemen.

GREENPORT, N. Y., April 10.—Greenport is worked up over the row which took place last night between members of the Fire Department.

The trouble arose in this way: The dwelling apartments occupied by George Quarty, a barber, caught fire from a lamp which fell from the ceiling. Alarms were sent out at once, and were promptly answered by the entire Fire Department, consisting of three engines, one truck company, and three hose companies. Relief Hose arrived first and soon laid its hose along Main Street back to the well near the Clark House. Following in the wake of the hose company came the steamer Torrent, with its crew eager to have first stream on the fire. Relief Hose attempted to attach its coupling to the steamer, when, at this juncture, the steamer's hose cart arrived.

Foreman Joshua Baker objected in very strong terms to the liberty being taken by Relief Hose, and this started a general fight. Word had by this time arrived that the fire had been extinguished without the need of the engines.

Friends and prominent citizens took a hand, and by much persuasion succeeded in stopping the fight.

A New-Jersey Commission.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—Gov. Werts has named the Commissioners who will visit Massachusetts and investigate the penal laws and the system of parole and probation in vogue there for report to the next Legislature. The Commissioners are Charles T. Lewis of Morristown, Francis B. Lee, and the Rev. George C. Maddock of Trenton, Z. K. Pangborn of Jersey City, and Philip P. Baker of Vineland.

Beecham's pills for constipation. 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Merry Wives of Windsor and The Balladmonger.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Oliver Twist.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St. Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—4:00—Ragan Lecture—Hudson, Lake George, &c.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Passion Play. 8:15—The Honeymoon.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—9:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—A Trip to Chinatown.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rip Van Winkle.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Francillon.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Liebe von Heut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville, Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinée—Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Colonels.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball, Brown University vs. New-York.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	42	50	3:30 P. M.	44	49
6 A. M.	41	45	6 P. M.	40	46
9 A. M.	44	45	9 P. M.	37	39
12 M.	45	49	12 P. M.	37	34

Average temperature yesterday 44⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 41¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 46½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE WRECK OF THE POPULIST LAW

The collapse of the income tax law has taken its authors by surprise. They are in a mood of mingled dismay, gloom, and anger. Yet they had abundant reason to expect the fate that has befallen them, and nothing but their blind passion prevented them from understanding the warnings which were given early, often, explicitly, and with the evidence of fact and law to enforce them. The best-informed and soundest lawyers of the Senate and the House and many not in public life pointed out the weaknesses in their scheme and explained that it was only the momentum of the mighty struggle for national existence that had forced public opinion and the Supreme Court to sustain any and all powers of Congress, including the power to tax incomes indiscriminately. Nor this alone. Senator Hill, who besides being a very able lawyer, is a politician of long experience and, in certain directions, of great acuteness, seeing the political folly of the income tax, laid his finger directly on the very provisions that have been pronounced void by the Supreme Court and told his fellow-Democrats exactly and fully why the Supreme Court would be compelled to condemn them.

Nor is it really true either that the sober leaders of the Democratic Party approved this plan, or that there was any strong and respectable body of opinion in the party demanding it. It was actively sustained only by those whom it is convenient to designate as Populists, the men who, some with entire sincerity and some from demagogic calculation, are trying to direct taxation toward the well-to-do for the benefit of those who, from various causes, are not so prosperous. How far there was real public sentiment behind these men it is not easy to say. There is no evidence that there was much; there are many indications that what there was is vanishing. But for the time being the Populist leaders had a certain influence, born chiefly of timidity. The Democratic Party, exhausted by the struggle over the financial questions of the extraordinary session, and, what was far worse, distracted by the effect of the treachery and venality of the Democratic protectionist contingent in the Senate, made no serious fight on the income tax. They yielded it in the same spirit and from the same motives that each party in succession had yielded to the blackmailing of the silver men.

With such a history the law has no claim to respect beyond what its existence, in a mutilated form, on the statute book requires all law-abiding and patient citizens to accord to it so long as it shall remain It is to the interest of all concerned—the people of the country, the Democratic Party, and even the Populist agitators—that it should not remain any longer than is necessary to remove it in an orderly and proper fashion. Nobody doubts that its surviving fragments are likely to be put out of the way piecemeal as they are again brought before the Supreme Court on the suits that are sure to arise and in the light of the points of unconstitutionality that must still be raised. It may indeed at any time happen that a lower court, deciding a new case, with the knowledge of the recent equal division of the Supreme Court, might decide the whole law unconstitutional, and even if the equal division were maintained, the lower court's decision would then stand. Or Justice Jackson may be able to resume his seat on the bench and give the necessary majority against the act. Or a vacancy may arise for which the President would have to make a nomination, and his nominee may turn the scale.

In the latter contingency we do not suppose that any reasonable man would censure the President. It would be practically impossible for him to select a nominee with absolute ignorance of the probable tendency of his mind on a question as to which most lawyers, and all lawyers in any way otherwise fitted for the position, must have formed at least a provisional opinion. It would be very difficult for the President to justify himself in choosing a nominee known to be likely to regard the income tax law as constitutional. It would be not only academic statesmanship, but statesmanship of the moon, to ignore the very essential considerations involved in this whole question and lightly to give to the most unreasoning and most un-American movement in the politics of the last quarter of a century the encouragement that it would inevitably get from the selection of such a nominee. The President would be expected to act as common sense and the lasting welfare of the Nation would dictate. In fact, he is so expected to act. There is no question at all about the general drift of opinion on that point, and just now public opinion is very alert and positive. Should the contingency arise, there is, we are entirely convinced, no reason to fear that this expectation will be disappointed.

NICARAGUA.

The very sensible and moderate statement made by Sir Edward Gray in the House of Commons regarding the Nicaraguan Canal will be received by sober men in England and this country with satisfaction. It has been the pet argument of a considerable squad of jingo Republicans that their party was the only one that could be trusted to face with courage the terrors of British dictation on the isthmus. These gentlemen, whose occupation is at best a precarious one, will be grieved at this last demonstration that there is not and is not likely to be any British dictation to face, with courage or otherwise.

The Government, in the House of Commons, was asked on Monday whether it knew what was going on in Nicaragua and whether it intended to send a commission to co-operate with the United States engineers in surveying the route of the canal. To which Sir Edward Gray answered that he knew all about the American commission, and added:

"The British Government could not consider the question of sending any one to act with the American commission unless the United States desired such co-operation. The British Government was fully sensible of the great importance of the question, and in the event of the canal enterprise being undertaken by the American Government would take care that British trade and commerce received as favorable terms as those accorded to other nations."

This statement involves the inference that the British Government has no concern with the enterprise of a canal if undertaken by the American Government, except to secure as favorable terms for British trade as are accorded to other nations. As it is perfectly certain that equal terms will readily be granted to all nations, the question is practically dismissed by the British Government. This deprives our bellicose friends of the prospect of applying the Monroe doctrine, but as the only application they have made of that doctrine in many years is to the business of securing delegates for favorite candidates, it is not a matter of national importance.

Sir Edward Gray's statement has another interesting phase. It amounts to a disavowal of any connection of the dispute of Great Britain with Nicaragua with the canal project—a disavowal that is all the more satisfactory and creditable because made without solicitation or suggestion from the United States.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

The bill intended to prepare the way for giving effect to the will of the people of the metropolitan area which is to constitute the Greater New-York of the future, as expressed at the last election, was introduced in the Senate at Albany on the first day of the session and still remains to be acted upon. It was drawn by the Consolidation Commission created under the act of 1890 and is very simple and conservative in its provisions. It ought to pass without opposition in either house, and it is hardly conceivable that it will be opposed when brought up for action, but there ought to be no further delay in bringing it forward.

The bill sets out by declaring the territory concerned to be "hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," thereby creating at once the metropolitan municipality at least in name. But for the present, "for all purposes of local administration and government," matters will be left as they are, and the commission is "authorized and directed" to prepare and report to the Legislature measures for the future government of the enlarged municipality. The process is intended to be a gradual and careful one. The commission is directed to "proceed as continuously as may be," and from time to time to report its progress to the Legislature and to prepare and submit bills in proper form for enactment embodying its recommendations. The only fundamental condition laid down is that when the government of the enlarged municipal corporation has been provided for there shall be "an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory."

The wisdom, the necessity even, of this gradual process of amalgamation is made very clear in the memorial submitted by the commission in support of the bill. There is now within this territory a great diversity of civil jurisdictions of one kind and another—counties, towns, incorporated villages, school districts, with their various functions and officers, their vested rights and accrued obligations. These cannot be suddenly rooted up or displaced, and the task of adjusting, fusing, and blending them into a "unit of governmental care and control" is, as the commission says, one of "no ordinary dimensions," and it will take considerable time. The sooner it is begun the better, for the complications increase with the growth of the several communities. The City of London has been for fifty years trying to catch up in its administrative adjustments with the physical growth and successive coalescences of its parts, and has not yet reached a symmetrical result.

The necessity of proceeding with care and by successive steps in framing a system of government for the future metropolis, in order to bring about adjustments without injury or injustice to any important interest, is manifest. It is equally manifest that the commission which has been studying the problem for five years and has made itself familiar with its requirements is far better qualified for the task than any possible body of men would be who came to it without the preparation of study and experience. It would be an inexcusable waste of acquired advantage to displace the Consolidation Commission with a new one, especially as nobody has ever questioned for a moment the ability, the integrity, or the disinterested public spirit of any of its members.

It may not be remembered that the commission consists of six persons appointed by the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and one person designated by each of these authorities—the Mayor of New-York, the Mayor of Brooklyn, the Supervisors of Westchester, Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties—thirteen members in all. The pending bill adds the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn ex officio. Any opposition to this bill, as has already appeared, is opposition to consolidation, and for consolidation the people concerned have decided by a very large majority. It is now the imperative duty of the Legislature to provide for it, without raising again the question which the people have already answered, and there is no more prudent way of beginning than that proposed in the pending bill.

TO STOP RATE CUTTING.

Mr. Depew's hopeful view of the beneficial results that will follow the harmonious action taken by the Presidents of the trunk line railroads last Tuesday is reassuring, and it certainly is not overdrawn. In spite of the numerous local and special drawbacks that have hampered the railroad business of the country during the past few months, the general trend has been toward improvement. A large majority of the railroad lines have been steadily increasing their earnings.

In those sections of the country where the march of improvement has been checked for the time being the trouble has been due either to the failure of the crops or to rate cutting. In trunk-line territory the greatest demoralization known in twenty years was caused by ruinous cutting of rates on east-bound traffic. Mr. Depew aptly describes such competition as "insane," and describes how eagerly the Presidents and managers of the lines interested embraced the opportunity afforded by the recent meeting to escape from the consequences of their own folly.

The assurance that after the 1st of next month there will be no more rate cutting for some time to come is encouraging, for it is an assurance with a substantial basis. With signs on every hand of reawakening industries, the wiser heads among the railroad managers are not disposed to tolerate a policy that means inevitable loss and disaster. "We must help to build up the business of the country, not demoralize it," said one of the old Presidents at last Tuesday's meeting. And so completely did such counsels prevail that an agreement was entered into which provides, to a greater extent than ever before, for an absolute maintenance of standard rates by all of the Eastern trunk lines and their Western connections.

While dissensions and rate cuttings have been interfering with the earnings of railroads in the North and East, traffic conditions throughout the South and West have been growing more and more favorable. Among the more notable instances of increased earnings reported for the month of March may be cited the Northern Pacific, with a gross increase of $112,964; the Atchison system, with an increase of $54,323; the Illinois Central, $30,569; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, $47,503; the Rio Grande Western, $18,100, and the Cleveland, Canton and Southern, $7,731.

JAPAN'S TERMS OF PEACE.

An interesting though anonymous dispatch from Tokio discloses a wide divergence of opinion among "the men of light and leading" in Japan as to the use which should be made of the Japanese victories and the terms of peace which should be exacted of China. It is already plain that China is in a very much better position, for the present, through the act of the assailant of Li Hung Chang than she could have been through any diplomatic acts of that negotiator. But the armistice is drawing to its close, Li Hung Chang has recovered from the effect of the assault upon him, and the questions at issue become again, not matters of sentiment, but matters of business. The announcement that the terms of peace have been practically settled rather excites than allays curiosity, so long as it is not announced what they are. It is the duty of the Japanese negotiators to use their advantage so as to obtain what will be most to the real interest of their country. Perhaps it is idle to talk of the duty of the Chinese negotiators, since in the mandarin dialect the word "duty" seems to have no more meaning than the word "honor," and the disappearance of the signification of these two words is, in fact, at the bottom of the Chinese defeats and explains why four hundred millions of people have been beaten and disgraced and humiliated by one-tenth of their number. But, however that may be, and as it is not to be supposed that the Japanese will stoop to bribe the representatives of the Chinese, bribable as these may be, it is to be supposed that the Chinese negotiators will endeavor to beat down the Japanese and to get off with as small a payment, in money or in land, as can be managed. Their main reliance in this attempt will be an appeal to foreign intervention, if the terms of the victors are too exacting.

The conquest of China, whether or not it might be desirable in the interest of Japan and of mankind, is manifestly out of the question. On the other hand, the Japanese statesmen have the right to demand that the settlement shall be such as to insure to their country beyond all cavil the primacy of the East. The sceptre must pass from the nation that has departed to the nation that has arrived. But the Japanese statesmen would be ill advised if they undertook to effect this purpose by requiring a considerable cession of territory which they would oblige themselves to govern. The enterprise of the Chinese is nil, but the Chinese power of inert resistance is very great. The anvil will wear out a good many hammers. Any very extensive annexation would weaken Japan instead of strengthening her.

The main dispute in Japan itself seems to be whether the nation shall take pay for its risks and losses in land or in money; whether it shall exact an enormous cession of territory or an enormous indemnity. There are many examples of the former course, mostly of a deterrent kind. There is one recent and conspicuous example of the latter in the exaction of an indemnity from France by Prussia, which, indeed, was also attended by an extensive annexation. Doubtless both exactions were wise from a military point of view. The purpose of Bismarck, expressed with brutal candor, of drawing the teeth of France when she was in his power, was fulfilled, for the time at least, by his terms. But it is well known that the industrial and social consequences of "the milliards" were not beneficial to Germany, and a reasonable German would even now hesitate to affirm that the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine had been an unmixed benefaction, or even a benefaction upon the whole. It is to be presumed that this modern instance of the questionable wisdom of exacting huge cessions of territory or huge payments of money down has not been lost upon the statesmen of Japan, whose problem is in many respects different from that of the German victors of a quarter of a century ago. The most efficient and permanent hold that they can obtain upon China seems to be through the exaction, not of the principal, but of the interest, of a great indemnity. A mortgagee, with the power of foreclosure at will, has his mortgageor completely at his mercy, and has put him under the heaviest possible bonds for good behavior. This is the kind of hold which Great Britain has for twelve years maintained upon Egypt and which Japan has the opportunity of gaining and maintaining over China. Such a hold would be continuous and in the nature of a "protectorate." If foreign susceptibilities allow it to be established, it seems to be decidedly the most fruitful use that Japan can make of her great success.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

A concern which owns and operates a great many trucks has done a decent and public-spirited thing in promptly acceding to the demand of Commissioner Waring for unobstructed streets and providing storage for its trucks at its own expense. This action will doubtless be imitated by many other concerns. In fact, as Mayor Hewitt in effect said in his special message on this subject, the abuse of stabling trucks in the public streets has grown up simply because it has been tolerated, and the Municipal Government is more to blame for it than the people who take advantage of its laxity. If the Government had done its duty, a respectable citizen would no sooner think of allowing his vehicles to remain in the street over night than he would think of letting his horses run wild through the city. Now that Col. Waring has made a point of the matter, it is to be expected that the enforcement of the regulation will meet with little or no resistance.

There is another matter in which every good citizen ought to co-operate with the Commissioner, and that is by seeing that none of the rubbish of his house or place of business is left in the street which it is not the business of the Street-Cleaning Department to remove. Due notice has already been given that the streets or the ashbarrels are not general dumping grounds. If the cartmen were instructed to reject all that they were not required to remove, and if they were closely followed by policemen requiring householders to remove the miscellaneous rubbish that they have allowed to be thrown out, an immediate reformation would be wrought, and the work of the Street-Cleaning Commissioner would be much lightened. Nor would this change impose any real hardship upon householders. They throw rubbish into the streets as the truckmen leave their trucks there, because nobody has gainsaid them, and to throw it out gives them little trouble. In fact, almost all of the stuff thrown out that the street cleaners are not required to remove consists of combustible matter that could and should be consumed on the premises, and would be if employers were not careless and servants lazy.

PRESCRIPTIONS IN "LATIN."

Many innocent persons have died before their time because doctors persist in making out their prescriptions in what passes for Latin. The latest victim of this habit is a baby three months old, the son of an east side tailor named Cohn.

The child had a cold, and Dr. Herman Jarecky, who was called to attend him on Sunday, made out a prescription which, when filled, was to contain, among other ingredients, three drams of castor oil. Of course, the doctor did not write "castor oil," but "Ol. Ricini." It means the same thing, but all drug clerks do not know it. The one to whom the prescription was taken is a licensed graduate of the College of Pharmacy.

There is hardly a possibility that "castor oil," however hastily and illegibly written, could be mistaken for "oil of turpentine," while "Ol. Ricini" not only could be, but in this instance was, mistaken for "Ol. Pini"—and two doses of the medicine killed the baby.

Of course, the system is not without its merits. Prescriptions written in Latin can be read, probably, by more persons educated in medicine than if they were in any other one language. Prescriptions written in the common vernacular might be misused in several ways, some of them harmful to the general public and others deleterious to the pockets of doctors, and more particularly of druggists. But all of these arguments put together, with two or three more that are used to justify and explain the continued employment of the dead tongue, should be of no avail against one such case as that of the Cohn baby.

To make out prescriptions in Latin is to make mistakes easy, and therefore is directly dangerous to life. That fact should settle the whole matter. To use bad Latin, to abbreviate it in all sorts of mysterious fashions, to write it so badly that nobody can make out what is meant—these are but added dangers and added counts in the indictment against the system of which they are simply consequences, some necessary, and in practice all more or less unavoidable.

FOR NO MAN HAD HIRED THEM.

The colored citizens of New-Brunswick, N. J., who at the local election on Tuesday stood idle about the polling place until the eleventh hour and then demanded to be paid for voting, afforded an object lesson in negro suffrage which will cause the judicious friends of their race to grieve, though the unthinking may laugh at the exhibition. It may suggest reflection upon some of the excuses made in the South for trying by indirect methods to restrict the exercise of the suffrage by negroes and upon the denunciations which those methods have excited in the North. It is a much lighter matter in a New-Jersey town, where colored men constitute but a small fraction of the citizens, than in a South Carolina town, where they may constitute a majority and where they are even less likely to have intelligence and a sense of honor.

But this practice of putting a price upon votes and waiting for them to be bought is not confined to poor ignorant negroes in these Northern States. It is especially to be found among the "honest rustics" in our country districts, and sad tales have been told of the venality of Connecticut farmers who are presumably scrupulous about getting in hay on Sunday. There are hundreds of rural voters in this section of the country who have to be hired, "paid for their time," to vote their own party ticket, and whose sole political virtue seems to be that they will sell their vote only to the party which they prefer. Many have not even that semblance of a virtue. The negroes of New-Brunswick, N. J., may serve to show this class of voters how they appear in the eyes of decent men, for their conduct is not essentially different and they have less excuse for it.

The refusal of the "Democratic worker" to pay for the vote of the negro, who got up a row in consequence, affords an example that ought to be universally followed. Buying votes is as bad as selling them, and if nobody would pay for them they would soon cease to be a commodity.

Three young men who have applied to the New-York Presbytery for licenses to preach were asked, in the course of an examination to which they were submitted, to express an opinion as to the probable fate, after death, of Socrates and Plato. One of the candidates declared unhesitatingly that both those Greek philosophers were eternally lost; the second was equally sure that another chance was given them in the other world, and the third said he didn't know. The problem is doubtless an important one, or else so grave a body as the Presbytery would not have propounded it. Of the views expressed by the young men, two must of necessity be untenable, since they are widely different. It is, therefore, not a little remarkable that the examination was declared in each case to have been satisfactory.

It has been decided that the diamond cutters must go home. This is, in effect, a decision that the contract labor law must be amended.

CAPT. MAHAN ASSIGNED TO NEWPORT

His Duties Will Permit Him to Complete His Literary Work.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Capt. Mahan will be ordered to special duty in connection with the Naval War College at Newport during the course there this Summer.

This decision was reached to-day after a conference between that officer and Secretary Herbart at the Navy Department, when the Secretary offered him duty involving a general superintendence of the office of naval intelligence and the war College duty.

The war college was practically founded by Capt. Mahan, and he has been much interested in its work, which closely follows the course he originally arranged. The classes will have the benefit of his tactical and strategical knowledge, but he will have leisure to complete the literary work which he has in hand.

COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE

Medico-Legal Society Condemns the Present Law and Proposes Changes.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society last night, at the Academy of Medicine, 15 West Forty-third Street, the following papers were read: "The Investigation of Sudden and Suspicious Deaths in Scotland," by Dr. Charles Templeton of Dundee, Scotland; "Jury Trial, Preliminary to Commitments of the Insane," by Dr. D. L. Parsons, and a report of the Committee on Medico-Legal Congress, Summer Vacation of 1895, was read by the Chairman, R. S. Ransom.

The Committee on Proposed Amendments to the Law of Commitment of the Insane presented a long report through its Chairman, Mr. Clark Bell, condemning the law as it stands at present, and recommending many changes in the present law.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day on the Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line are Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Church, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crosby, Capt. and Mrs. A. Fuhring, Mr. and Mrs. Max Goebel, D. F. Harrington, Dr. and Mrs. Emil Holub, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Hillyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Horstmann, the Rev. E. W. Hynninin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kimball, Dr. Carl Kiefer, C. E. Lydecker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Little, Dr. W. Chittenden Lusk, Col. W. A. Marye, James R. Mercein, Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Neuhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solinger, Bernhard Stavenhagen, Dr. Schaefer-Stuckert, Dr. Hermann G. Wahlig, Dr. and Mrs. Wadsworth Warren, and Capt. and Mrs. Anthony Wallach.

On La Touraine will sail Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, Mrs. George B. McClellan, widow of Gen. McClellan; Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Portilla, C. L. Atterbury, José Veliez y Corrales, Mr. and Mrs. George Coventry, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gibson, J. Leon Herrebandt, Mrs. H. H. Knowles, Miss L. Knowles, Mrs. H. L. C. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lawton, Mr. Loubat, E. Mathieu, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McClintock, and F. B. Wheeler.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE NEXT SENATE

Some Doubt that the Republicans Will Reorganize It—Mr. Voorhees Takes the Other View.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There has been in the last month more or less discussion as to whether the Republicans would attempt to reorganize the Senate next Winter. The position has been taken by prominent men of both parties that, because of their lack of a majority over all parties, the Republicans hardly would be justified in assuming the responsibility for the legislation of the next session. Senator Gorman said lately that the Republicans undoubtedly would take charge of affairs in the Senate in case they should succeed in the Delaware election.

Senator Voorhees expressed the opinion to-day, based, possibly, on his desire to avoid the embarrassments which fell to his lot in the last session, that the Republicans would bring about a reorganization. He added that he did not believe that Mr. Morrill, the aged Vermont Senator, would relinquish his claims to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. "I expect to surrender the Chairmanship of that committee to Senator Morrill at the beginning of the next session," Mr. Voorhees said. "He is as vigorous as many younger men, and any effort to displace him would be shameful, after his many years of service on the committee. I should personally resent a movement of that character. Furthermore, I do not believe that Senator Sherman's name in that connection has been used with his knowledge or consent."

Mr. Voorhees took pains to remark that the Finance Committee would continue to be friendly to silver under the reorganization. "It is a silver committee now," he said, "and it will continue to be a silver committee, regardless of economic views of the addition which the Republicans may make to it. Mr. McPherson, a Democrat, is the only member of the committee as at present organized who will not be a member of the next Congress, and he is the only Democratic member who is opposed to silver. The other five Democratic members will, with Senator Jones of Nevada, constitute a quorum of the committee, even if the vacancy should be filled by the appointment of an anti-silver Republican. I do not, of course, know what course the Republicans may adopt in filling the vacancy, as that will depend upon the conclusion of the Republican caucus, but if the silver Republicans should succeed in getting one of their own number on the committee, the accession would only make the silver majority that much more pronounced."

GEN. J. G. FARNSWORTH'S FUNERAL

President and Secretary of War Represented—Prominent Military Men Among the Bearers.

ALBANY, April 10.—The body of Gen. John G. Farnsworth was interred in the Rural Cemetery this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Services were held in St. Peter's Church, Bishop Doane and Rector W. W. Batershall officiating.

The coffin was covered with beautiful floral pieces, including an escutcheon of thirteen stars of blue violets, stripes of Bride roses, and a background of white carnations, sent by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin.

The Adjutant General's department was closed for the day, and Gov. Morton and nearly all the high military officers of the State were present. George S. Dawson Post No. 63, G. A. R., and the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Gen. Farnsworth was a member, attended the funeral in a body.

President Cleveland, Secretary of War Lamont, Senator Hill, and others had sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Farnsworth, and the President and the Secretary of War were represented at the services by Major Arnold and Capt. Blunt of the United States Ordnance Department, who are stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal. The casket was borne by eight enlisted men of the United States Ordnance Department, who had been detailed by the Secretary of War. The pall bearers, among whom were seven persons who have represented the State as Adjutant Generals, were Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Gen. Frederick Townsend, Gen. Franklin Townsend, Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. Thomas H. McCrath, Gen. Selden E. Marvin, Gen. John F. Rathbone, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Charles Tracey, George S. Field, Judge Isaac H. Maynard, Erastus Corning, Dean Sage, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, A. Bleecker Banks, and Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce.

DR. MEIROWITZ A COMMISSIONER

Mayor Strong Failed to See That His Youth Was Any Objection—J. B. Sheridan Made City Marshal.

Dr. Philip Meirowitz was appointed a School Commissioner yesterday by Mayor Strong to succeed Henry P. Steers, resigned.

This appointment came somewhat as a surprise, for the Mayor recently intimated that he would make no more appointments until the Legislature passed some school bill. The School Trustees of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards objected to Dr. Meirowitz's appointment on the ground that he was too young and that he had no experience in school matters.

Mayor Strong, however, came to the conclusion that Dr. Meirowitz was a very capable young man, and determined to appoint him. He lives at 336 East Fourth street, and is President of Good Government Club Z of the Sixth District. He is about thirty years old, and is the only School Commissioner living on the lower east side of the city. He is a native of this city and was graduated from Grammar School No. 22 and studied medicine in the New York Medical College and in the Universities of Vienna and Berlin.

Dr. Meirowitz is a member of several societies and is one of the physicians of the Equitable Insurance Company. As he now accepts an office it will be necessary for him to resign as President of Good Government Club Z, as it is against the rules of the Good Government clubs for their officers to hold public places.

Mayor Strong also appointed John B. Sheridan a City Marshal yesterday. He succeeds Peter J. Englehard, removed. He lives at 207 West Sixty-second Street, and was the candidate of ex-Sheriff O'Brien's organization for Alderman in the Nineteenth Assembly District. He was assigned to duty in the Eleventh Judicial District Court.

Art Loan Exhibition for Charity.

The art exhibitions of the season of 1894-5 will be fittingly brought to a close by the fine art loan exhibition for which preparations are now being made.

This exhibition will be opened on April 25, at the Ortgies Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, and will continue for four weeks. The proceeds are to be divided between the New-York Cancer Hospital, the Decorative Society, and the Virginia, Memorial, and Jewell Day Nurseries.

The exhibition will consist of fans, laces, old silver, ivories, enamels, &c., and will include bookbindings, something quite new in the history of similar exhibitions, the Grolier Club having hitherto monopolized such collections.

The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Miss Laura Post, and Mrs. George C. Clark. Among the names on other committees are those of Charles T. Barney, Stanford White, Hopkinson Smith, and R. W. Gilder.

JAPAN'S TERMS OF PEACE

The Severe Condition About Which China Is Still Disputing.

MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN CRUISERS

Indignation at Yiksang Affair—English Vessels Are Searched, but German Vessels Are Not Suspected.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The cabled announcement that seven of Japan's eight conditions have been accepted by Peace Commissioner Li Hung Chang is gratifying to diplomats here. They have no doubt that a peace proclamation will speedily result. As understood in Washington, the eight conditions were as follows:

1. Independence of Corea. 2. Cession of Formosa. 3. Cession of Li-Ang-Tong promontory, including Port Arthur. 4. War indemnity. 5. Admission of machinery into China and permission to foreigners to establish factories. 6. Modifications of the Likin tax and extension of the system of transit passed for imports. 7. Opening certain Chinese rivers to commerce, including the Yang-tse-Kiang to Chung King; the Siang, from Hankow, on the Yang-tse, to Siang Tan Kiang; the Canton River to Ouchow, and the Woosung and its canals as far as Suchow and Hang Chow. 8. Railway privileges and similar concessions to Japanese and foreign capitalists.

In addition to these conditions, it is believed that certain promises have been or will be exacted from China the terms of which are to remain secret.

The condition which it is thought has not yet been accepted by Li Hung Chang is that numbered three above, providing for the occupation of a portion of the territory known as the Regent's Sword and the citadel of Port Arthur. That this would be most strenuously opposed by China has all along been undoubted, and it has been predicted that it might prove a stumbling block of such dimensions as to prevent peace, unless some compromise could be agreed upon as to the length of the occupation, the Chinese being likely to insist that it should not be permanent.

All the other conditions except that of indemnity have been the subject of diplomatic consideration for many years, and all the treaty powers are as deeply interested in them as Japan has been.

The United States has been particularly active in urging the abolition of the Likin tax, which is not unlike the octroi of France, though less reasonable and less limited than the French system. The independence of Corea has always been a contention, and the United States has firmly maintained that Corea was to be treated as an independent nation since her Minister at Washington was recognized ten years ago.

The cruiser Concord, which left Shanghai yesterday, arrived at Chin Kiang to-day. She is on her way up the Yang-tse-Kiang to the interior of China. The Atlanta returned to Colon yesterday after a week spent at Cartagena for coal.

LONDON, April 10.—A despatch from Shanghai says the British steamer Yiksang, which was seized by the Japanese near Taku while conveying a large quantity of cartridges, has been taken to Port Arthur.

A Central News despatch from Shanghai says that the greatest indignation is felt there against the shippers of the cartridges which were seized on board the steamer Yiksang for falsely declaring the character of the vessel's cargo.

It is regarded as disgraceful, too, that the customs officials who examined the cargo should have passed them, and from the fact that they did so, it is supposed that they are implicated in the affair. The owners of the vessel are held blameless.

English vessels are being strictly searched, but German vessels are not.

A dispatch from Shimonoseki says Li Hung Chang has completely recovered from his injury, and will personally resume negotiations with the Japanese plenipotentiaries to-day.

The Central News correspondent in Shimonoseki says there was a two hours' conference between the Chinese and Japanese negotiators to-day. Li Hung Chang was present, with all the other members of the Chinese mission. Of the Japanese negotiators, only M. Matsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was absent. He has the influenza.

CUBA VIEWED BY AMERICANS.

A Most Serious Rebellion with a Bright Prospect of Success.

A number of Americans and Cubans who fled from Cuba to escape the persecutions of the Spanish Government arrived here yesterday on the steamship Seneca of the Ward line.

The Cubans declined to speak of the troubles of the island, fearing future disagreeable consequences, but the Americans were united in declaring that the present rebellion was the most serious that the Spanish Government had ever had to contend with. They said that the prospect of insurgent success was bright.

"The situation in Havana," said N. D. Neill of Brantford, Canada, "is extremely uncomfortable for an American. Even Cubans do not enjoy it. I was followed three weeks by Government spies, who hounded me continually. The war, or revolutionary movement, is growing rapidly and is extending over the whole island. I went as far as Cienfuegos. I did not think it wise to go further, for the country is wild and the suspicions of either side, if aroused, would result in a person's arrest and, perhaps, execution. It is worth a man's life to speak a word against the Government, particularly in Havana. The situation there is intolerable to one who has no interest in the war.

"The reporters for the Havana papers," Mr. Neill continued, "go twice each day to the Governor General's palace, where the war news, edited by the Governor General, is given out to them. If a newspaper publishes a statement about the war not authorized by that official the writer is imprisoned and the paper disciplined. The result is that no reliance can be placed upon the Havana newspaper reports of the uprising. Nor do the papers dare to criticise the Governor General's actions. Eighteen young men who made remarks about the Government were cast into Morro Castle the day before the Seneca sailed."

Investigating Maceo's Escapade.

NASSAU, N. P., April 10.—The British war ship Mohawk has sailed for Fortune Island, whence cleared the schooner Honor, which landed the insurgent leader Maceo on the Cuban coast. The orders of the commander of the Mohawk are to investigate the circumstances of Maceo's sailing.

GULLY IS ELECTED SPEAKER.

Balfour Criticised for Initiating Party Discussion in the Event.

LONDON, April 10.—The House of Commons met at noon to-day, and at once proceeded to the election of a Speaker to succeed the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, resigned. Mr. Samuel Whitbread proposed the name of Mr. William Court Gully, (Liberal,) whose nomination was seconded by Mr. Augustine Birrell.

Sir John Mowbray nominated and Mr. John Lloyd seconded the nomination of Sir Matthew White Ridley, (Conservative.)

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, said that the Government's support of Mr. Gully was without precedent, and, he believed, dangerous to the future efficiency of the House.

Mr. Gully, he said, was unknown as regards the work of the House, having neither taken part in its debates nor served on any of its committees.

Sir William Harcourt severely criticised Mr. Balfour's bad example in making the question of the election of a Speaker a matter of party discussion.

The Parnellite members voted for the Conservative candidate, Sir Matthew W. Ridley.

Mr. Gully was elected by a vote of 285 to 274.

He expressed his thanks to the House for his election and his appreciation of the honor and great responsibility conferred upon him.

Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Balfour congratulated Mr. Gully on behalf of their respective parties, and the House adjourned.

William Court Gully, son of James Manby Gully, M. D., was born in London in 1835. He was educated by private tutors and at Trinity College, Cambridge, being admitted to the degree of M. A. in 1859. In 1865 he married Elizabeth Anne Walford Selby. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1860, became a Queen's Counsel in 1877, and was made a bencher of his inn in 1879. He was appointed Recorder of Wigan in 1886. He contested unsuccessfully the Whitehaven Division for Parliament in 1880 and 1885. Since 1886 he has sat for Carlisle. In politics he is a Liberal and a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

KEEPING WATCH ON BRIDGETON

The Spanish Minister Fears She May Take Men to Cuba.

The Spanish officials in this city are keeping a sharp lookout on the steamboat Bridgeton of Bridgeton N. J., which has been purchased by unknown parties and equiped for a shad-fishing expedition to the Delaware River. The statement is made that from the Delaware the Bridgeton may go to Cayenne, South America, with a party of prospectors, who want to develop the gold fields in that country.

The Spanish Minister at Washington learned of the Bridgeton's intended destination, and immediately became suspicious that the boat's real mission was to take a party of Cuban revolutionists with a cargo of arms and ammunition to Cuba from some point on the Delaware River, and agents of the Spanish Government have been ordered to keep watch upon her movements in these waters and along the Delaware.

Capt. Samuel M. Denny, commander of the Bridgeton, says he cannot insure the boat on account of the Spanish Minister's fears, which he declares are groundless. He says the Bridgeton is perfectly seaworthy, and able to make a voyage to South America and back.

COLOMBIAN REBELLION ENDED.

Gen. Rengifo's Service Rewarded by the Highest Diplomatic Rank.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Official cable advices from the Colombian Government to-day announce the complete subjection of the rebellion and the restoration of a normal condition of peace in all the departments of the confederation.

Sporadic cases of guerilla attacks in the mountainous districts are still to be expected, and statements of these may reach the coast in a highly exaggerated condition, leading to reports of engagements, or even battles; but the telegraph lines are again in operation, and commerce and business have been resumed throughout the country.

Gen. Julio Rengifo, who was Charge d' Affairs at Washington when the revolution commenced, and whose volunteered services were accepted by cable, rendered effective service during the troubles, and has been promoted to the highest diplomatic rank.

DENYING ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Conservative Commoners Listen to Ximenez's Turkish Relation.

MANCHESTER, April 10.—The Guardian says that a number of Conservative members of the House of Commons met in London on Monday to hear a statement from Señor Ximenez, the Spanish traveler, who has made recently a tour of Armenia.

Señor Ximenez denied the widespread outrages which are reported. All of the Turkish soldiers engaged in the suppression of the revolt were regulars. They massacred men where they met them in armed resistance, but they did not at any time attack women and children. The total number of Armenian Christians killed, he said, was less than 300.

Commoner Commerell, who has just returned from Constantinople, was present. He denounced the stories of atrocities in Armenia as unfounded, and accused the Turkish agent of a prominent London daily paper of bad faith in sending information to his paper.

McLANE'S FRUITLESS SEARCH.

The Revenue Cutter Is Badly Damaged by Heavy Weather on Cruise.

TAMPA, Fla., April 10.—The revenue cutter McLane, Capt. Willey, arrived here to-day. She left Key West April 6. The authorities had reports that an expedition intended for the Cuban insurgents was being fitted out by the Cubans of Tampa, and the expedition would be dispatched from Anclote River or Clearwater Harbor.

The McLane skirted the coast on her cruise up, examining the inlets likely to be used by vessels of this class. A large number of vessels were found at Anclote River and vicinity, but all proved to be engaged in legal traffic.

The McLane encountered heavy weather on the cruise, was considerably strained, and, it is said, is leaking badly. She will have to undergo some repairs before leaving here. Her officers think that the Forward, from Mobile, will be ordered to Key West while the McLane is being repaired.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN SCOTLAND.

Horses in Favor, but Omnibus and Van Companies Complain.

LONDON, April 10.—The Scotch newspapers comment very favorably on the report made by A. R. Angers, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, regarding the restriction upon the importation of Canadian cattle. Herbert Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, is understood to be studying the report. As yet, he has given no sign of the effect it may have upon his policy.

In the last week several newspapers have directed attention to the growing favor in which Canadian horses are held here. The omnibus and van companies, however, report that they have found several cases of septic-pneumonia among the horses recently brought over. They suggest that the vessels in which the horses are imported be more carefully disinfected.

TRADERS' PARTIAL SUCCESS.

Freight Rates for Hops, Hay, and Fresh Meats Not to Favor Americans.

LONDON, April 10.—The Railway Commission, which, March 8, heard an appeal of the Traders' Association with a view of preventing the London and Southwestern Railway from carrying American and Canadian products between Southampton and London at cheaper rates than those charged for the transportation of home products, rendered its decision to-day.

The commission decided in favor of the railway, except in the matter of its carrying hops, hay, and fresh meats, in regard to which products the appeal of the Traders' Association was sustained.

LATCHFORD GATES SMASHED.

Serious Accident to Steamship Harold in the Manchester Canal.

LONDON, April 10.—The steamship Harold entered the Latchford Lock of the Manchester ship canal to-day at full speed, smashed the gates, passed through and dropped sixteen feet into the water below. The gates weigh 300 tons. One sank and the other hangs across the lock.

The attendants closed and bound with hawsers the upper gates, thus preventing the disaster which otherwise would have resulted from the sixteen-foot difference of the water levels. The Harold was much damaged.

AN EXPLOSION AT WOO-SUNG.

Forty Men Are Killed by the Accident —Chinese Robbers in Formosa.

LONDON, April 10.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that during the practice firing in the Woo-Sung forts to-day a magazine accidentally exploded. Forty men were killed and many more were injured.

The Times's correspondent in Hongkong says that Chinese robbers are plundering in Formosa and several foreigners have gone ashore at Tai-Wan to help the Chinese officers punish them.

BRITAIN REGAINS CHITRAL.

Umra Khan's Followers Are Reduced to About Six Hundred Riflemen.

LONDON, April 10.—Advices from Chitral say that the enemy has evacuated that country as far as the Panjkora River.

The British sappers have succeeded in bridging the Swat River without molestation. The immediate followers of Umra Khan have dwindled to about 600 riflemen.

Elbe Investigation Is Adjourned.

ROTTERDAM, April 10.—The Elbe investigation was to-day adjourned for another week, counsel for the Crathie's owners assenting to the North German Lloyd's claim to the right to examine witnesses before a magistrate, in the meantime, to prove the charges they have made against the British ship.

Gen. Duchesne Starts on His Mission.

PARIS, April 10.—Gen. Duchesne, who will command the French forces in Madagascar, left Paris for the South this evening to embark. He was accompanied to the station by Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War; Gen. Boisdeffre, and many other high officers. A large crowd in the open space before the station entrance cheered him enthusiastically.

Awaiting Martinez Campos's Arrival.

HAVANA, April 10.—Gen. J. J. Moreno, Chief of Staff; M. Cabezas of the Treasury, and Señor Casanas of the Political Department sailed to-day on the steamship Villa Verde for Guantanamo, where they will await the arirval of Gen. Martinez Campos from Spain.

Colonial Judges in Privy Council.

LONDON, April 10.—Lord Rosebery and Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor, will introduce in Parliament, after the recess, a bill to enable Colonial Judges to sit in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Kaiser Confirms Kotze's Acquittal.

BERLIN, April 10.—The Emperor has confirmed the finding of the court-martial acquitting Leberecht von Kotze of the charges which were made against him of writing scandalous letters.

Courtesies to Canadian Officers.

LONDON, April 10.—The leading military clubs have elected to honorary membership the officers of the permanent force in Toronto and Quebec, who are here training with the Imperial troops.

To Make Oil of Waste Fish and Offal.

LONDON, April 10.—A company will be formed here privately in the near future to convert into oil and guano the waste fish and offal from the canneries on the rivers of British Columbia.

Liberator Wrecker Sails for London.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Globe says the steamer Tartar Prince, with Jabez Spencer Balfour on board, sailed from that port for London this afternoon.

Price of Illuminating Oil Increased.

GLASGOW, April 10.—A meeting of Scotch oil manufacturers was held here this afternoon, at which it was decided to increase the price of illuminating oil a penny a gallon.

Kaiser's Homage to Princess Bismarck.

BERLIN, April 10.—Emperor William has sent to Varzin a splendid wreath, which will be placed on the Princess Bismarck's tomb to-morrow, the anniversary of her birth.

Francis Kossuth Elected a Deputy.

BUDA-PESTH, April 10.—Francis Kossuth, son and political heir of the late Louis Kossuth, was elected to-day to represent the Tarpolcza district in the Hungarian Reichstag.

Meade's Squadron at Port au Prince.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Admiral Meade cabled the Navy Department that his squadron had arrived at Port au Prince.

House of Commons Easter Recess.

LONDON, April 10.—The House of Commons adjourned until April 22, the interim being the Easter recess.

Williams—Hamilton.

Miss Lylian Cuthbert Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Hamilton of 101 West Eighty-first Street, was married at 8:30 o'clock last evening to John McCoy Williams, in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Hall McIlvaine. The bride was given away by her father.

The maid of honor was Miss Grace Coolidge Hamilton, a sister of the bride. The best man was Augustus Libby Williams of Brooklyn. The ushers were Hallin Wilson, Ernest C. Hamilton, J. Hamilton Savage, and Roger Williams.

The bride, an exceptionally pretty girl, wore a gown of white satin and Duchesse lace. The maid of honor was attired in pink satin, and the bride's mother wore black satin, with jet trimmings.

After the church ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Morris A. Tyng, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. M. L. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cushnan, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Faber, Mr. and Mrs. Lothar W. Faber, Miss Dora Prieth, Mr and Mrs. Charles A. Feick, Henry Osward, J. Kempf, Miss Emma A. Taft, Miss Eliza F. W. Taft, Mr. Franck K. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwood and daughter, John Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Libby, Walter Libby, Miss Marie Libby, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dodd.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—The grain elevator on Theresa Avenue, owned by the Missouri Grain and Commission Company, of which John W. Sharpe is President, burned with 70,000 bushels of grain; loss, $75,000, of which little is covered by insurance.

Lancaster, Penn., April 10.—The entire lower portion of the large plant of the Susquehanna Iron Company, at Columbia, burned; loss, $65,000; covered by insurance.

HIGH TIME AT THE DINNER

Young Men of the Christian Association Gymnasium Grow Boisterous.

THROW BUNS AND MAKE A RACKET

Waiter Mobbed and a Big Pie Divided in the Tussle—One Member Does an Oriental Dance Mounted on a Chair.

The annual dinner of the gymnasium members of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street Branch, was given last night. It was celebrated in a boisterous manner, and the Directors may investigate the affair.

It has been customary at the annual banquets to let innocent fun run high, but all precedent was outdone last night, when some of the diners sprang from the table and mobbed the waiter who was bringing on the pie. Buns were thrown about, and at the height of the disorder a member named Charles Hilderbrandt jumped on his chair and went through an Oriental dance, while the members chanted the peculiar music of the East.

The dinner was served in the gymnasium, which had been decorated with flags and fencing foils. There were five tables, running lengthwise, and the guest table ran crosswise, commanding a full view of all that went on.

Gathered around the board were J. Langdon Irving of Dr. Parkhurst's society, the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen, Prof. A. D. T. Hamlin of Columbia College, Prof. J. T. Goodwin, Chairman of the Twenty-third Street Branch; Dr. B. McCracken, and R. R. McBurney, General Secretary. There were also members and officers of other branches in this and other cities.

The officers of the Twenty-third Street Branch, which is the largest in this country, felt particularly aggrieved that the boys and young men should become so unruly in the presence of invited guests.

The diners contented themselves with giving vent to their good spirits while the earlier courses were being served by giving the association calls with a will. Then some of them took to hammering the glassware with their knives and rattling the cups in the saucers until it seemed that a bull had run amuck in a china shop. Tiring of the clatter, several members reached over to the racks and took dumbells and pounded the tables with them until Richard W. Douglass, Chairman of the Reception Committee, rushed to where they sat and took the bells away.

Then buns began to fly and the waiters were objects of attack. They served the dishes amid a shower of buns, and whenever a well-directed one landed on the head of a waiter the members shrieked with laughter. Next, the youths sought to edify their guests by stamping until the floor shook, and singing snatches from college songs, and beating a tattoo with knife handles.

Some one started to sing a familiar variety-hall song, but was interrupted by the dance done by Hilderbrandt, who had mounted a chair. Many about the tables hummed the tune, accompanying the dance.

The chair of Hilderbrandt was not in the line of vision of Secretary McBurney, the chief officer of the association present, and he did not witness the incident, although it was afterward called to his attention. He said that great latitude should be exercised in looking on the actions of the young men and boys, as their conduct was the outpouring of pent-up hilarity. He admitted, however, that at previous dinners the disorder had not approached the same stage.

Just after the dance a waiter came down one of the aisles, poising a large apple pie on a tray. The minute that it was seen some of the diners, with a wild whoop, jumped from their seats and tackled the waiter in a way that would have aroused the envy of a football enthusiast. In a twinkle poor Alphonse was the centre of a struggling, pushing mass, and above his head soared the pie. It was a large pie, and every participant came out of the scrimmage with a piece. Alphonse said something in French.

Dr. McEwen made a short address, in which he extolled the advantages of physical culture, and Secretary McBurney followed in the same strain. William H. Rush, President of the bicycle club attached to the branch, told how the club was wheeling its way to success.

FLYING BEFORE THE CYCLONE

The Cincinnati Directors of the Whisky Trust Resign to Escape Being Voted Out of Office.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Forestalling the cyclone which is in store for the old Whisky Trust Directorate at the annual election, three of the board to-day resigned. The retiring members are W. N. Hobart, Lewis H. Greene, and J. Walter Freiberg—all the Cincinnati interests. Cincinnati distillers are now unrepresented. Had these men not resigned they would have been removed, as it is the intention of the stockholders to get rid of the last vestige of the old crowd.

According to the by-laws of the company, a majority of the board consists of four members. The original board consisted of seven members, and the resignation of Nelson Morris, Sept. 22, 1894, left it with only six. To-day's resignations leave the board with three members. It is, therefore, inoperative. The three remaining are President Greenhut, Vice President John Beggs, and Secretary Peter J. Hennessy. It is said that these three will remain until they are removed at the election on April 17. The sensational suit filed yesterday is said to have decided the Cincinnati Directors to resign.

Erwin Walker, counsel for Greenhut, was asked this morning if his client would make any answer to the suits filed against him.

"He will make a full answer," said Mr. Walker. "Mr. Greenhut will be here Saturday and enter his appearance. He will not wait for a rule to be served on him."

Receiver McNulta left for Cincinnati last night. Experts Harrison and O'Brien returned to Peoria to continue their investigation of the accounts of the company.

PEORIA, Ill., April 10.—In an interview to-day, President Greenhut said:

"The charges made against me in the suit filed by Receiver McNulta are all false, and I will further say that I agree to pay $1,000 to the charities of this city if any of these parties can produce any evidence to prove that I or any of the Directors of the Whisky Trust have appropriated any of the moneys paid by the company in the purchase of any of the properties named in the bill which is said to have been filed."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4 A. M.—235 East One Hundred and Second Street; Frederick Diestilon; damage, $15.
9:18 A. M.—King's Bridge Road and Taylor Avenue; owned by T. Maguire; damage trifling.
2:25 P. M.—Bridge of Courtlandt Street Ferry house; damage trifling.
7:20 P. M.—434 Park Avenue; occupied by Patrick Brett; damage, $100.
7:30 P. M.—41 West Twenty-fourth Street; Mrs. A. H. Sangster's boarding house; damage, $25.
9:50 P. M.—705 Ninth Avenue; Albert Davis; damage, $75.
10:20 P. M.—2,367 Third Avenue; Julius Prennse; damage trifling.

PROFITABLE STATE CONTRACT

The Troops in Camp at Peekskill This Summer Will Be Fed by a Newburg Firm at One Dollar a Head.

ALBANY, April 10.—A change has been made in the important matter of feeding the New-York State troops who go into camp at Peekskill every Summer. For the last ten years the monopoly of this business has been held by Messrs. Windholz & Yale of Syracuse, the former being the caterer and the latter controlling the political pull necessary to secure this important patronage.

Mr. Yale is the brother-in-law of the former Chief of Ordnance, Gen. J. M. Varian. For many years numerous caterers have made bids for this contract without success, for each succeeding year it was found that Messrs. Windholz & Yale succeeded in securing this valuable bit of patronage.

There is plenty of money in this business. The State pays the contractor a dollar a day for each soldier that is fed in camp, and during the season the number of troops fed aggregates from 65,000 to 70,000. Some idea of the great profit that is derived from this contract may be obtained when it is remembered that under the same conditions the West Point cadets, whose mess is infinitely superior, thanks to the intelligence and experience of Major Spurgin, costs less than 25 cents a day, while the State of New-York pays a dollar a day for every soldier in camp who receives food.

The contract this year has been secured by H. C. Duncan & Co. of Newburg. Of course, it can be understood that Congressman Odell, to whom Messrs. Duncan & Co. owe the favor, and who lives within twelve miles of West Point and within twenty miles of the State camp, should fully understand what it costs to feed the cadets at the Federal institution and the National Guardsmen at Peekskill, and it is not surprising that he should make an effort and succeed in securing this patronage for one of his own constituents.

The profit at a dollar a head for every soldier that is fed at the State camp at Peekskill during the entire season, is from $20,000 to $30,000 a year.

Just how much percentage of this amount will be paid into the Republican campaign fund next Fall will never be known. Certain it is, that the State of New-York could well afford to have her own brigade officers proceed to camp, and feed all the troops there, without letting a contract to political heelers, and thereby save thousands of dollars every year to the State. Under the present pernicious system thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually squandered and tossed into the pockets of contractors, with very little return to the taxpayers.

NEW GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGE

Two Important Measures Passed by the Assembly Yesterday.

ALBANY, April 10.—While the Goff salary-patronage grab bill is quietly sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, the alert and enterprising District Attorney of New-York is managing to manipulate the Legislature with rare success. Yesterday Col. Fellows visited Albany, and the result was seen in the passage through the Senate of a bill authorizing him to add two more Assistant District Attorneys to his staff.

To-day, Gen. McMahon quietly introduced in the Senate a bill, which was at once ordered to third reading, to provide for an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions, increasing the number from four to five. The new Judge is to be elected on the ticket to be voted for next Fall.

Two measures passed the House this morning of more than usual interest. The first was the Pavey bill providing for the closing of all barber's shops in the State at 1 o'clock on Sunday. The second is the Conkling bill to compel all lodging-house keepers in cities of the first class to keep a daily register of all lodgers between Sept. 1 and Nov. 15, every year. The books are to be prepared by the Board of Health, and shall be ruled in parallel columns, in which shall be entered the name, birthplace, residence, features, and character of each lodger.

Under the term "features" shall be included columns for the color, approximate age, approximate height, and approximate weight, together with any peculiarities of form or visible marks on the face of such lodger, and under the heading of "character" shall be stated as to each lodger whether he is a monthly, weekly, or daily lodger, and whether or not he occupies a bed.

Every lodging-house keeper shall make sworn fortnightly returns to the Board of Health of each city between the dates named above, according to the general regulations to be prescribed by said board.

Under this act the term lodging house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored, or received and lodged for hire for a single night, or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week. Any violation of this law shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $10 or by imprisonment for ten days for each and every offense, and shall cause a revocation of the license.

DIVER MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT

Entangled in a Sack and Nearly Drowned at the Big Show.

One of the new features which was to have been presented with the programme at the circus last evening and during this week, was omitted unavoidably. William Andree was to dive from the dome of the Garden into the pool tied up in a sack. He was to make an entire change of costume under water and emerge from it in the character of Mephistopheles, within two minutes from the time of striking the water. In the forenoon Monday, while rehearsing his act, he met with a misnap which came very near costing him his life.

In performing his act Mr. Andree, dressed as a sailor, is tied in a gunny sack and elevated above the middle of the pool by means of a rope. There is a snap on the rope which is sprung when the proper height has been reached, and the swimmer dives into the water. He was dropped according to programme Monday morning and the employees of the show, who had gathered around the tank, waited anxiously for him to reappear. At the end of two minutes the show people saw the bag come slowly to the surface and again gradually sink into the deep water.

Lewis Golden, the high diver, who plunges from the roof of the Garden into the tank every afternoon and evening, was looking on, and realized that something was amiss. Fully dressed as he was, he dived for Andree, and after ten seconds landed him safely on the ground. It was found that Andree had become entangled in the sack and was all but drowned.

The New-York Conference Protests.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 10.—At the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference this evening, Dr. King read a telegram from J. H. Knowles, Secretary of the American Sabbath Union; J. Noah Davis, Spencer Trask, Lyman Abbott, Morgan Dix, and Charles H. Parkhurst, asking the Conference to enter a protest against the Gray-Percy racing bill. It was resolved to send a protest to the Lieutenant Governor.

The conference passed a resolution protesting against the opening of saloons in New-York City on Sunday, to be signed by the Bishop and sent to the Excise Commissioners.

CITIZENS MUST DO THEIR PART

Police Commissioner Andrews Tells How Many of the Evils in His Department May Be Remedied.

Police Commissioner Andrews, on the invitation of Good Government Club X, went to 240 Henry Street, the club's rooms, last night, to take part in a discussion of the police question. Many illustrations of police injustice in the tenement-house district were cited by the members, who asked the Commissioner to look into them.

Commissioner Andrews said he had been to a number of Good Government Club meetings, but that this was the first place where members criticised the Police Board and the department and asked that the mistakes of the department be investigated. "The people," said the Commissioner, "must co-operate as far as possible with the board in ridding us of the unjust policemen. They must stop bribe paying, and when they have been ill treated let them complain, and, moreover, press complaints. It is only when the police learn that the people will complain and that they will lose their places upon evidence of injustice that honesty and purity will hold sway. There is, of course, a large bad element in the department at present. We want to get rid of it as soon as possible, and if the people will only procure evidence of ill treatment and bring it to the board, it will tend a great deal toward the ultimate accomplishment of this object.

"The four-headed system, I can say without hesitation, is a bad one. Even, however, if it is retained, much good may be done by judicious use of its power, but a defective system may have a great deal of good which is at times counterbalanced by corruption.

"The Superintendent ought to be the executive head of the Police Department. I broached that soon after my appointment, but, as you know, my object was blocked. He ought also to be allowed to select his own men, for, being responsible for his work, it is hardly right that he should not be allowed to choose the men whom he thinks best fitted for the department."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Emily Freeburn James.

Mrs. Emily Freeburn James, wife of ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, died suddenly last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel of heart failure due to pneumonia.

Mrs. James's illness was the result of a cold, which she contracted Sunday, March 28, when she visited her brother, Major Freeburn, United States Army, retired, in Jersey City. The cold developed into pneumonia. Dr. Sewell of the Murray Hill Hotel and Drs. E. L. Keyes and Winter attended Mrs. James, and were in hopes of her recovery. She seemed to be progressing favorably when heart failure suddenly supervened. Gen. James, Col. Charles Francis James, and Mrs. Ella J. Pearson were with Mrs. James when she died.

Mrs. James was a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the funeral services will be held, and the burial will be in Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. James is the first of the wives of members of President Garfield's Cabinet to die, though but three members of that Cabinet are now living. They are Gen. James, Robert T. Lincoln, and Wayne MacVeagh.

Mrs. James was a daughter of the late Robert Freeburn of Herkimer, N. Y. On her mother's side she was a lineal descendant of Ethan Allen, and on her paternal side she was related to Charles Lamb. She was educated at the Herkimer Academy, under Judge Robert Earl of the Court of Appeals. She became acquainted with Gen. James when he edited the Madison County Journal at Hamilton, and there they were married. They lived in Hamilton until 1861, when they came to this city. Mrs. James went with her husband to Washington, when he was appointed Postmaster General by President Garfield, and she was with President Garfield, in company with Mrs. Windom and Mrs. Hunt, when he was shot by Guiteau. Mrs. James was first at the wounded President's side after he fell, and held his head and wiped the blood from his face until other assistance arrived. As Gen. James resigned his Cabinet position in 1882, Mrs. James was not long at the capital. She returned to New-York with her husband, and since then she had lived four months of the year in town and the rest of the year at their country seat, Highwood, near Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. James's health began to fail a year ago, and she went to Carlsbad, where the treatment seemed to benefit her greatly.

Mrs. James leaves three children—Col. Charles Francis James, Vice President of the Franklin National Bank, and a member of Gov. Morton's staff; Mrs. Ella J. Pearson, widow of the last Postmaster Henry G. Pearson, and Miss Harriet Weed James.

Francis H. White.

Francis H. White, who was prominent in Democratic circles, died at his home, 339 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was born in Brooklyn in 1833, was educated in the public schools, and for years was associated with his brother in the saloon business at Myrtle Avenue and Fulton Street. Mr. White retired from business two years ago. He was a member of the Volunteer Firemen, Veteran Volunteer Firemen, the Society of Old Brooklynites, the St. Patrick's Society, the Emerald Association, and the American Order of Firemen.

Mr. White was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff the year that Charles B. Farley captured the prize. He obtained the nomination the year that Col. Lewis L. Stegman was the Republican nominee for Sheriff, but Col. Stegman defeated him. Mr. White was a brother of ex-County Clerk John J. White. Mr. White leaves a wife, six daughters, and three sons. The funeral will be held at the house on Friday, the Rev. Father Farrell of St. James's Pro-Cathedral, on Jay Street, officiating. The interment will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Harry C. Tillman died at Detroit, Mich., yesterday, aged forty-two years. Mr. Tillman was educated in the public schools and in the Military and Civil Engineering Institute, at Chester, Penn. In 1876 he went to Washington with his step-father, Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, who then represented the First Michigan District in Congress, and was clerk during the next four years to important committees. In 1884 he was Deputy Secretary of State at Lansing, and from 1888 to 1890 was Secretary of the State Republican Central Committee. He was Deputy Collector of Customs at Detroit, from 1890 to 1894.

—Mrs. Katharine Hitchcock Storrs, widow of the Rev. Henry M. Storrs, late pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J., died yesterday, aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Storrs was a daughter of the late President Hitchcock of Amherst College. Three children survive her—Charles B. Storrs, Assemblyman and leader of the Republicans on the floor of the House; Richard S., a New-York business man, and an unmarried daughter. Mrs. Storrs contributed literary work of importance to magazines and religious periodicals.

—John Nix, a resident of Hempstead, L. I., died in Charleston, S. C., Tuesday night, of apoplexy. He was senior member of the firm of John Nix & Co. of Greenwich Street, this city, and was for many years President of the Hempstead Gaslight Company. He was also a Trustee of the Hempstead Methodist Church. Mr. Nix owned a plantation in Mount Pleasant, S. C., and usually passed the Winter there.

—Robert Schoen, an attaché of the German Consulate in New-York, died at his home, 76 Bowers Street, Jersey City, on Monday night. He was a native of Germany, but came to this country in 1860. When the war broke out he volunteered, and served until Lee surrendered. Mr. Schoen received several severe wounds. He was seventy years old. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

—Addison Crowley, ex-Sheriff of Chautauqua County, New-York, and until recently President of the State Bank of Randolph, died yesterday at Randolph, aged eighty-four years. He was appointed Postmaster of Randolph by President Lincoln in 1861.

HAS LOST HIS PERFECT FAITH

An Eminent Southern Divine Who No Longer Believes in the Inspiration of the Scriptures.

RICMOND, Va., April 10.—The Rev. Dr. Richard M. Smith, Professor of Greek, Hebrew and Sanskrit of Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va., where the Methodist Ministers of Virginia and North Carolina are educated, will soon resign. He will take the step on account of a change in his views of religion.

It is difficult to state exactly what Dr. Smith's views really are, as he admits himself that he is in a state of great uncertainty. He is inclined to doubt the inspiration of certain portions of the Scriptures, and where he grants the inspiration at all, it is not in any special sense. That is to say, he believes the Bible to have been inspired, just as the church hymn-book is inspired, and that St. Paul and other Bible authors were inspired men, just as Martin Luther and John Wesley were inspired. They were just and good men, but not especially filled with the inspiration of the Creator.

It is also stated that Dr. Smith doubts the existence of the Holy Spirit, and that he believes that God's infinite justice will save men from eternal punishment. His views on the divinity of Christ are far from orthodox. While he does not absolutely deny the existence of the dual nature of the Saviour, his ideas are at considerable variance with the accepted belief of the church.

Prof. Smith is one of the best known educators of the South, and has been connected with Randolph Macon for ten years. He is an M. A. of the University of Virginia and a Ph. D. of Leipsic.

A few years ago Dr. Smith was interested in the Virginia debt question. He wrote much on the subject, and in a pamphlet urged all Virginians to settle the obligations of the Commonwealth by voluntary contributions. As an evidence of his earnestness he put up $1,200, which, he said, was his share, but no one was willing to join him in the scheme.

It is reported also that Dr. Smith's brother, Dr. W. W. Smith, President of Randolph Macon and other Methodist institutions of learning in Virginia, will retire, but this statement has not been confirmed.

Ordnance Sergeant Seymour Hurt.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—Ordnance Sergeant Seymour, in charge of Fort Taylor, was terribly injured to-day by an explosion. He was engaged in assorting condemned munitions of war when a dynamite fuse exploded. Crazed with pain he jumped off the breakwater into the bay, and would have been drowned had he not been rescued by persons who witnessed the occurrence. Sergt. Seymour was taken to the hospital at the garrison. It is thought his injuries will prove fatal.

Passion Service in St. George's.

A passion service will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, from 12 to 3 P. M. to-morrow. It will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the rector.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.

PRINCETON BADLY BEATEN

Made a Poor Showing Against the New-York League Team.

STUDENTS WERE NOT IN FORM

Altman Was Batted Hard—Murphy Plays a Good Game for the Giants — Davis Stole Five Bases.

For the first time since the Brotherhood year the Giants yesterday played ball at Manhattan Field. The diamond at the Polo Grounds was soft from the recent rain, and the change was made to keep it in as good condition as possible for to-day's contest.

Princeton's team opposed the big fellows in the college series, and expected to make a good showing. Old Nassau's boys failed, however, to come anywhere near the standard set by Yale in Saturday's game, when the score was 7 to 5.

In yesterday's contest the final result was 18 to 5. Ten of the runs were made in the first two innings off Altman's delivery. This wholesale onslaught by the Giants tended to discourage the students, and they did not play after that, as they might have done had the Leaguers' batting streak come later.

Altman was apparently far from being up to good playing form, and he very properly retired after the second inning, Wilson taking his place in the box. The latter succeeded in holding down Capt. Davis's men to eight unearned runs.

The work in the box for the Giants was divided, as has been the case thus far in the college games, between Rusie, Meekin, and German, each pitching three innings. The fact that only seven hits were made off the trio shows that they did pretty fair work. Davis, Rusie, and Tiernan led in the batting, the first two getting two-baggers, and the "Silent Man" a tripie. Stafford batted well also.

Van Haltren practiced yesterday, but did not take part in the game. His arm is fast improving, and he will soon be in the game. "Midget" Murphy played in "Van's" place at centre, and put up a very clever article of ball. In the matter of base running Davis easily got the medal. He stole no less than five bags. "Jack" Doyle, who usually excels his team mates in this respect, took a back seat, with two bases stolen to his credit.

"Charlies" Farrell caught in fine style for the first five innings, and then retired to give Schriver a chance to obtain needed practice. Schriver is regarded as a very desirable acquisition to the team. Kelly, the young man who played shortstop for the Princetons, attracted the attention of the critics by his clean-cut work in that position. He is regarded as the best college shortstop of the season. Gunster was unable to play yesterday, and Ward took his place, Trenchard going to centre. The score:

PRINCETON	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Payne, lf	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	Fuller, ss	1	1	0	3	0		
Ward 3b	1	1	0	4	1			Murphy, cf	3	3	2	1	0		
Bradley, rf	1	1	1	1	0			Davis, 3b	5	2	2	4	1		
Kelly, ss	0	2	2	2	1			Doyle, 1b	2	0	12	0	0		
Otto, 1b	0	0	1	1	0			Tiernan, rf	3	1	1	0	0		
Brooks, 2b	1	0	2	5	0			Stafford, 2b	3	3	1	0	1		
Trichard, cf	0	0	2	0	1			Burke, lf	0	2	4	0	0		
Williams, c	0	0	3	1	0			Farrell, c	0	0	1	1	0		
Altman, p	0	0	1	0	1			Schriver, c	0	1	3	3	0		
Wilson, p	0	0	0	0	2			Meekin, p	1	2	0	2	0		
								Rusie, p	0	0	1	1	2		
Total	5	7	24	18	5			German, p	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	18	16	27	13	2		

Princeton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5
New-York	4	6	2	0	4	0	0	2	.	—18

Earned runs—Princeton, 2; New-York, 2. First base by errors—Princeton, 2; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 9; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 5; off Rusie, 1; off German, 3; off Altman, 4. Struck out—By Altman, 1; by Rusie, 1; by Meekin, 1; by German, 2. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Kelly, (2,) Davis, Rusie. Sacrifice hit—Ward. Stolen bases—Murphy, (2,) Davis, (5,) Doyle, (2,) Meekin. Double play—Payne, Brooks, and Otto. Hit by pitcher—Doyle, Burke, Trenchard. Wild pitch—German. Balks—By Altman, 1; by Wilson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

AN EASY GAME FOR YALE.

Kept the New-York University Baseball Team from Scoring.

The Yale baseball nine had a practice game with the nine of the University of New-York at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. There were about 300 persons present, and they shivered during the entire game. The brisk wind swept over the oval and made things decidedly uncomfortable.

The sons of old Eli had an easy job. They played their strongest team, with the exception of Carter, who was at Manhattan Field "sizing up" the Princeton team.

Neither side scored in the first innings. In the next, Yale made three runs. They made three more in the fourth innings, eight in the fifth, and one in the sixth. Then the game was called, with the score standing 15 to 0. Turdeau pitched for the Yale team in the first part of the game, and then gave way to Thompson. Following is the score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rustin, cf	1	0	2	2	0			Selze, lf	0	2	3	0	0		
Keator, rf	1	0	4	0	0			Kaph, c	0	1	3	0	2		
Turdeau, p	1	1	0	2	0			Pflug, 1b	0	0	4	2	3		
Thompson, p	1	1	0	3	0			Conner, cf	0	1	2	1	2		
Stevenson, 1b	1	1	5	2	1			Derby, ss	0	0	0	0	0		
Redgrave, 2b	1	1	1	2	0			Fiston, rf	0	1	0	1	1		
Greenway, c	2	2	4	2	0			Saimo, 3b	0	1	3	1	0		
Speer, lf	2	1	1	1	0			Boswell, 2b	0	2	2	1	0		
Quimby, ss	4	1	0	1	0			Sharp, p	0	0	1	0	3		
Fincke, 3b	1	1	1	0	0			Hickm'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Total	15	8	18	15	1			Total	0	10	18	6	11		

Yale	0	3	0	0	8	1	—15			
New-York University	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0			

First base on errors—Yale, 4; New-York University, 2. Left on bases—Yale, 2; New-York University, 5. First base on balls—Off Sharp, 2; off Hickman, 2; off Turdeau, 2; off Thompson, 1. Struck out—By Sharp, 1; by Hickman, 2; by Turdeau, 3; by Thompson, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Turdeau, 2; by Sharp, 1. Wild pitches—Thompson, 2; Hickman, 3. Umpire—Mr. Banks.

Brooklyns Batted Hard.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 10.—The Brooklyns played the Petersburg team this afternoon, and had a walkover. Hodson of the Bostons pitched the first five innings for Petersburg, and was batted all over the field. Thomas, Petersburg's regular pitcher, relieved him in the sixth, and finished the game, not allowing them a score again. Score:

Brooklyn	3	8	2	2	6	0	0	0	—21
Petersburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Hits—Brooklyn, 25; Petersburg, 6. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; Petersburg, 4. Batteries—Stein, Gumbert, and Grim; Hodson, Thomas, and McClung.

Baseball Brevities.

—The batting order of the Brown University baseball team that will play against the New-Yorks to-day will be as follows: Donovan, second base; Robinson, right field; Bustard, first base. (Captain;) Fultz, centre field; Lander, short stop; Cook, left field; Lowney, third base; Dumne, catcher; White, pitcher; Lang, extra catcher.

—The Brooklyn are expected home from the South on Sunday evening, by rail. They will play no exhibition games prior to meeting the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Thursday in the opening championship game. The Brooklyns are reported to be playing fast ball.

—An effort is being made by President Freedman to cancel the games scheduled for Friday and Saturday at Schenectady and Amsterdam. If an amicable agreement can be reached, home games will be scheduled for the days mentioned.

—Sturdy "Phil" King accompanied the Tigers to Manhattan Field yesterday.

BROOKLYN RIDERS ON PARADE.

A Brilliant Exhibition at the Bedford Academy.

Mounted on prancing horses the members of the Brooklyn Riding Club rode around the ring of the Bedford Riding Academy last evening to the accompaniment of music, before a big assemblage of their friends. It was the club's annual closing ride, for which an attractive programme of five equestrian events was prepared and well performed in a gayly decorated arena. A feature of the entertainment was the fine riding and enthusiasm displayed by the members while taking part.

The first number on the programme was trotting evolutions, which were splendidly executed by the following members: Anton Wierl, T. W. Weeks, William Bruorton, Lewis Renault, Philip Correll, W. H. Pollard, T. F. Cormick, A. D. Napier, E. Wildfoerster, S. B. Kraus, J. W. Lingard, H. Maxwell, Charles Jacob, S. E. Hunter, J. A. Quell, Charles M. Held, S. G. Wickett, and Charles Lembke. They wore evening dress coats and vests, lavender trousers, patent leather boots, and silk hats.

In the next event Carl Stoerzer of New-York guided the horse Black Hussar, owned by O. P. Amend of the same city, through the different high school steps. Tandem riding followed, performed by W. H. Pollard, A. Wierl, S. E. Hunter, P. Correll, J. W. Lingard, and S. B. Kraus. Then the timber toppers, Short and Senator, ridden by "Joe" Meilahn, all from Durland's Riding Academy, New-York, showed how well they could jump.

A general music ride by members of the Brooklyn and Bedford Riding Clubs concluded the entertainment. Some of the participants were presented with flowers. Adolph Busch commanded the events, and S. E. Hunter, C. M. Held, H. Maxwell, and J. W. Lingard composed the Reception Committee. A supper and dance took place in the club rooms after the ring entertainment.

The Brooklyn Riding Club is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country, and has a membership of expert and enthusiastic horsemen. Its officers are Anton Wierl, President; Philip Correll, Vice President; William Bruorton, Secretary, and Adolph Busch, Treasurer.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Half a mile. Won by Religion, 110 pounds, (Reiff,) 6 to 5; Hermal, 110, (Little,) 4 to 1, second; Cadiz, 110, (Nacey,) 8 to 1, third. Bandala, Tuvage, Charma, and Lizzie also ran. Time—0:49¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Won by Hoey, 108 pounds, (Littlefield,) 5 to 1; Ornus, 108, (Penn,) 25 to 1, second; Nochbarren, 104, (Nacey,) 20 to 1, third. Warlike, St. Vincent, Deno, Chiswick, and Leonardo also ran. Time—1:23½.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Al. Sidney, 95 pounds, (P. O'Leary,) 8 to 5; Salvor, 107, (Loates,) 30 to 1, second; Governor Russell, 107, (Penn,) 3 to 1, third. Vision, Campagne, Lotus, Himyarest, and Welcome also ran. Time—1:20¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Potomac Stakes, $1,000; three-quarters of a mile; three-year-olds. Won by Tinge, 97 pounds, (Keefe,) 6 to 5; Owlet, 107, (Little,) 3 to 1, second; Pontiear, 97, (Welch,) 8 to 1, third. Golden Gate, Lollie Eastin, and Punch also ran. Time—1:17½.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; half a mile. Won by Vice Regal, 109 pounds, (Doggett,) 2 to 5; Tyvana, 110, (Blaylock,) 30 to 1, second; Gray Dog, 112, (R. Doggett,) 20 to 1, third. F. Train, Noxious, Tortosa, Miss Belmont, and Belle Aair also ran. Time—0:52.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Won by Wah Jim, 113 pounds, (Doggett,) even; Tartuffe, 91, (Sheedy,) 12 to 1, second; Tancred, 94, (Keefe,) 3 to 1, third. Will Fonso, Senator Vest, Flatlands, and Velvet Rose also ran. Time—1:01¾.

Results at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs; selling; two-year-old fillies. May Pinkerton, 104 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 11 to 20, won; Julie, 100, (Walker,) 30 to 1, second; Bellena, 100, (McClain,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:51. Lucania, Marguerite A., Wildflower, Diedama, and Martha K. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Double, 101 pounds, (Chorn,) 6 to 1, won; Miniver, 108, (Blake,) 5 to 2, second; Garza, 106, (J. Reagan,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Santa Cruz, Elise, Oakely, Weola, Bob Clampett, Sallie Woodford, Princess Rose, Shieldbearer, Kallua, and Volandas also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. The Gaston Hotel Stakes, for two-year-old colts and geldings; $1,000 added. Beau Ideal, 118 pounds, (J. Reagan,) 9 to 10, won; Ben Eder, 118, (A. Clayton,) 6 to 5, second; Cochise, 118, (Freeman,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Del Coronado also ran.

FURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Henry Young, 119 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 1, won; Royal Prince, 116, (Mayberry,) second; Nero, 116, (McDonald,) third. Time—1:30¾. Lord Henry also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, over five hurdles. Templemore, 140 pounds, (McCullough,) 3 to 1, won; My Luck, 145, (Withers,) 6 to 2, second; Ell Kindig, 155 (Blakely,) 8 to 2, third. Time—2:22. Caracas also ran.

Winners at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Collins, 98 pounds, (Cassin,) 8 to 1, won; Miss Lilly, 106, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, second; Ashland, 111, (Foster,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Miss Gallop, One Dime, Miss Sturges, Toots, Katie G., and Trifacial also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Helen Keller, 108 pounds, (Perkins,) 7 to 1,) won; Willie Shannon, 110, (Penny,) 4 to 5, second; Nancy T., 100, (Slaughter,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:52½. Cassie Nell, Madeira, Ida Reynolds, Patsy, and Bavarian also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Kirkman Handicap; $1,500 guaranteed. Seven furlongs. Amelia May, 106 pounds, (Leigh,) 4½ to 1, won; Uncle Luke, 104, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second; Lily of the West, 100, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Linda also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Tremor, 104 pounds, (Turner,) 4 to 5, won; Crescent, 98, (Perkins,) 8 to 1, second; Bill White, 114, (Leigh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:20. George L., Equator, Marielline, and Kismet also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Claude Martin, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won; Jerry Mack, 111, (Perkins,) 6 to 1, second; Landseer, 108, (J. Jones,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:52. Outway, Plug, Mahoney, Wood Faun, Jim Douglass, and Duncan also ran.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—The Belmont Driving Club of Philadelphia met on Tuesday evening and accepted the resignation of Frank Bower, who has been President of the club for nearly twenty years. Three other members dropped out of the Executive Board at the same time, and the four vacancies were filled by the election of William M. Singerly, Robert Steel, John T. Strickland, and A. T. Grant as Directors. The board took no action regarding Mr. Bower's successor to the Presidency, and the Vice President, James A. Marshall, will be in office till the annual meeting. Nominations for the office were reported by the Secretary, showing that Joshua Evans and Jacob Justice are the candidates for the leadership at Belmont Park this year. Other nominations may be made up next Monday. It was decided to have the annual road horse races during three days from April 30 to May 2, and a committee of twelve was appointed to arrange the programme. The steeplechasers are to be at the park May 14 and 16, and the board granted an application from the managers of this meeting for permission to build a row of private boxes in front of the grand stand. Part of the infield, where the steeplechase course will be laid, will be drained for the purpose of facilitating that work.

—Some of the delegates selected to represent the Eastern Trotting Association at the Cleveland convention this week did not attend. Andrew Miller, President of the Driving Club of New-York, remained at home, and E. B. Fasig represented Fleetwood Park. Another prominent turfman, Joseph A. Wenderoth, President of the Philadelphia Driving Park Association, was kept away by a business engagement. There were several representatives of large tracks in the Middle and New-England States present on Tuesday, such as George W. Archer, Rochester; H. E. Willis, Mystic Park, Boston; James O. Gray, Franklin Park, Saugus, Mass.; M. E. Servis, Secretary of the New-York State Breeders' Association, and C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo.

—The death of May Marshall, 2:08¼, which happened last Winter, gives La Belle the distinction of being the fastest pacing mare on the turf. She came out in 1892 as a three-year-old, and made a record of 2:12¾. The next season La Belle repeated this performance, and last year scored 2:09 against time at Sioux City. Hitherto this fast young mare has made her campaigns in the West, but she is likely to be seen in the Grand Circuit this season. V. S. Shuler, the Minneapolis trainer, will drive La Belle, and he has made the annual tour of the cities along the great lakes for several years.

—One of the first harness races of the season will take place at the Holmesburg track, near Philadelphia, on the 24th of this month. It is for $200 a side, and the horses matched are the chestnut gelding Joe Ford and the gray gelding Gray Harry. The owners are two rival butchers in Jenkintown, and the match is attracting a lot of local interest.

—The statement that Pixley was taking kindly to road work in Philadelphia is not verified by the announcement that the famous daughter of Jay Gould has been sent to C. B. Myers, a local trainer. William Disston, a multi-millionaire of the Quaker City, now owns Pixley, paying $3,000 for her at auction in New-York about a month ago.

FAREWELL RIDE AT DICKEL'S.

The Indoor Season Closes with an Enjoyable Programme.

The season of music rides at Dickel's Academy closed last evening, and was made an occasion for extra attractions in the way of tan-bark features. A large crowd was present to witness a pleasing exhibition of horsemanship. First there was a grand entrée and music ride, in which many patrons of the academy took part and went dexterously through the different figures.

Some of the riders were Mrs. Baldomaro Souto, Miss Dunlap, Miss L. Wicke, Mrs. Emily Beach, Miss Grace Heymer, Miss L. Hettrick, Miss Corinne De Escoriaza, Miss M. Lawrence, Miss McIver, Miss Belle Beach, Robert Bender, John Kroder, Carl Meyer, Manuel Parro, Hugo Jarburg, John O. Erckens, Emil Gabler, Franz Leinhos, and John Monitzer. After this was an excellent high-school performance by Ernest E. Gabler's bay gelding Roxie, cleverly ridden by Emil Gabler.

The programme announced the next event as a "Roman chariot race." This proved to be a complete surprise to the spectators. It consisted of the ludicrous performance of a donkey, two small ponies, and a goat, each harnessed to a wheelbarrow and driven around the ring by boys in grotesque costume. After this eight ladies and eight gentlemen executed several graceful manœuvres. The participants were Mrs. Edward Dickel, Miss L. Weatherbee, Miss Belle Beach, Mrs. B. Souto, Miss L. Hettrick, Miss C. De Escoriaza, Miss Grace Heymer, Miss L. Wicke, F. W. Kroehle, B. Souto, F. Thummler, J. Leeser, Carl Tilenius, A. von Gellhorn, J. O. Erckens, and Emil Gabler. The entertainment ended with an exhibition of jumping. Riding Master F. Lund was the commander.

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MR. DALY ENTERTAINS HIS FRIENDS

Dinner to the Amateur Billiard Players at the Arena.

Maurice Daly entertained the amateurs who took part in the recent billiard tournament and several of his friends at dinner at the Arena last night. Covers were laid for thirty, and among those present were J. B. Stark, Frank Keeney, Fred Oakes, Dr. Miller, Arthur Townsend, Dr. Ranney, W. A. Barnard, Dr. Jennings, G. W. Dobson, A. F. Troescher, Dudley Kavanagh, L. Silva, Peter Hendricks, and J. E. Murphy. "Tom" Gallagher, who was expected, was absent, and the players are in doubt whether everything was in order. Gallagher refereed the games in the tournament, and his judgment was wanted on the dinner. In his absence every one declared that Daly as an entertainer was even better than Daly as a patron of billiards.

After all the good things had been disposed of, Mr. Daly welcomed his guests. His remarks were terse, and his guests followed his advice at once by taking a drink, and drank to his health. Then George Dobson presented the prizes to the successful players. All who took part in the tournament made a few remarks. Dr. Jennings, who worked hard to make the tournament a success, and who lost every game he played, wanted all to understand that he had not shown his true form, but that he did not think that it was proper for one who had helped in the handicapping to win.

SALAMANDERS WIN TWO GAMES.

Beat Philadelphos and Brooklyn Bicycle Club Team at Bowling.

The third installmenut of games in the Brooklyn bowling championship tournament attracted a large and enthusiastic crowd to the Elephant Club alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. Brooklyn Bicycle Club of the Wheelmen's League, Philadelphos of the Royal Arcanium League, and Salamanders of the Brooklyn, Section A, American Amateur Bowling Union, were the contesting teams. Charles H. Ebbets of the Carleton Club and President of the tournament did the umpiring.

The "rooters" were divided into three sections, and as each bowler made either a strike or spare the noise was deafening. Philadelphos team found the Brooklyn Cyclers easy prey in the first game, defeating them by 25 pins. In the second game the Cyclers fell victims to the crack Salamander team, having to acknowledge their second defeat by the score of 817 to 867. Salamander carried off the honors of the evening by winning two games with their victory over Philadelphos in the third game. Allen of the Salamanders did the best work, rolling 406 in two games, and gaining an average of 203. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHOS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scofield	3	3	4	151
Van Riper	2	4	4	147
Dewey	1	6	3	160
Markwell	0	5	5	135
Suydam	5	2	3	191
Total	11	20	19	784

BROOKLYN B. C.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweezy	4	5	1	185
Stebbins	1	2	7	124
Hobby	4	2	4	165
Leach	1	4	5	136
Anderson	2	4	4	149
Total	12	17	21	759

FRAMES.

Philadelphos	95	189	269	341	407	473	549	633	698	784
Brooklyn B. C.	86	160	234	302	361	432	524	612	685	759

Average—Philadelphos, 156 4-5; Brooklyn B. C., 151 4-5. Scorers, George Shearman and W. O. Tate. Umpire, Charles H. Ebbets.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweezy	3	5	2	167
Stebbins	2	4	4	131
G. Hobby	1	7	2	160
Leach	3	4	3	167
Anderson	3	3	4	172
Total	12	23	15	817

SALAMANDER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sorensen	4	5	1	189
Longheed	1	4	5	136
Schaefer	3	5	2	177
Maxwell	2	6	2	166
Allen	3	6	1	199
Total	13	26	11	867

FRAMES.

B'klyn B. C.	68	150	233	335	419	504	576	661	748	817
Salamander	105	209	295	355	446	520	613	696	789	867

Averages—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 163 2-5; Salamander, 173 2-5. Scorers—W. O. Tate and J. R. Carroon. Umpire—Charles H. Ebbets.

THIRD GAME.

SALAMANDER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sorensen	2	6	2	167
Longheed	2	5	3	160
Schaefer	3	7	0	198
Maxwell	3	3	4	153
Allen	4	5	1	207
Total	14	26	10	883

PHILADELPHOS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scofield	0	6	4	137
Dewey	1	3	6	128
Van Riper	3	3	4	152
Markwell	4	5	1	191
Suydam	0	7	3	142
Total	8	24	18	748

FRAMES

Philadelphos	72	144	215	297	375	447	531	624	702	748
Salamander	101	188	266	350	445	522	603	685	781	883

Averages—Salamander, 176 3-5; Philadelphos, 149 3-5. Umpire—Charles H. Ebbets. Scorers—J. R. Carroon and George Shearman.

Triton's Eight to Go into Practice.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—The senior eight of the Triton Boat Club will take its first practice spin on the river next Sunday. Some time this week a junior crew will be out. The boathouse of the Newark Rowing Club is now in position, and the club oarsmen will go in for hard work as soon as the weather is favorable and rowing craft are secured. The club intends to buy one of the three eight-oared shells of the Triton Club. Many local oarsmen are of the opinion that the Newarks can get up a junior crew that will be a winner in the Decoration Day regatta.

MAY CONTINUE FOOTBALL

Harvard's Overseers Will Not Abolish the Game.

EXISTING EVILS MUST BE REMEDIED

If Serious Evils Are Not Corrected, Then the Game Will Stop—A Decision Against the Faculty.

BOSTON, April 10.—At the meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College to-day the question of the continuance of football was the important subject of discussion. After the matter had been fully reviewed, the Overseers decided upon a sort of compromise. They voted to sustain the Athletic Committee of the college in its position on football, as against the Faculty, and that football may remain on the one condition that the existing evils be remedied. If this condition be not fulfilled, the game will be abolished.

The vote was as follows:

Voted, That in the judgment of the Board of Overseers, the decision of the question of the continuance of or abolition of intercollegiate football at the university is within the Athletic Committee, under the standing rules of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers.

Voted, That in the opinion of the Board of Overseers intercollegiate football at the university should be abolished when it is shown that the existing serious evils and abuses of the game cannot be corrected.

There was a large attendance of the board. The discussion was long and interesting. There was no sentiment apparent that football should be immediately abolished, but the opinion was unanimous that its abuses must be reformed, or in time the game must certainly be put a stop to.

Several plans were put forward to insure some scheme of reform, but the vote as finally announced was adopted.

Dr. McKenzie, the Secretary of the board, said after the meeting:

"This means that the board has asserted the authority of the Athletic Committee. The board says the game must be reformed, and, as the Athletic Committee has said the same thing, the vote means the board has given the committee more power to reform it."

The subject came up at the meeting on the question of concurring with the Faculty, which, some weeks ago, passed a resolution to do away with football. The Athletic Committee of the Faculty, however, were in favor of giving the game another trial. They admitted the evils, which abounded in the manner in which the game is now played, and they were of the opinion that these could be remedied. They wanted a chance to remedy them, and if they failed they were willing that the game should be effaced from the college sports.

There was a strong opposition manifested in the meeting of the Overseers to abolishing the game entirely. This was evident as soon as the matter was broached. One of the Overseers stated, after the meeting, that the temper of the board was such that no resolution abolishing the game could possibly have passed had it been presented.

All of those who spoke on the subject at the meeting admitted that evils existed, and evils of such a nature that, should they be continued, the game would be doomed. All the speakers were in favor of attempting to make the necessary reforms in the game rather than to have it discontinued as a college sport.

The vote was not unanimous. Dr. McKenzie, the Secretary, did not give out how the vote stood, but said the resolution adopted had a good majority. He said that the board decided that the Athletic Committee was doing all in its power to purge the game of all the evils now complained of. The committee, he thought, could effect these changes satisfactorily. They would at least be given a good opportunity, and, if they failed, then would come the matter of abolishing the game from the list of college athletics.

TO SEE THE LONDON ATHLETES

Carter Going to England in Regard to International Games.

E. C. Carter of the New-York Athletic Club leaves to-day on the Hamburg-American Liner Fuerst Bismarck for Southampton, England. He is the bearer of a New-York Athletic Club banner to Low's Exchange, London, the firm which is arranging for the transit of the London Athletic Club team due to reach this city next September. During his visit he expects to glean many interesting pointers in reference to the international match between the local club and the Londoners.

The Spring games of the latter club, to be held at the Stamford Bridge grounds on May 11, will afford him a rare opportunity of "sizing up" the foreign team and pointing out any differences in style of competition or other matters of detail which may require adjustment before the rival teams meet for international honors.

As Carter will probably be called on to carry his club colors in the long-distance event here, he will endeavor to do some training while in the vicinity of the old country tracks on which, as the "boy in pink," he figured so prominently in past years.

He looks forward with pleasure to seeing the noted distance flier, F. S. Horan, and other celebrities of the London combination fully extended, and the story of his experiences will be eagerly awaited by his colleagues of the New-York Athletic Club when he returns in about six weeks.

Mr. Carter is assured of a hearty reception by the English athletic community, and the interviewers will probably hail his advent with even greater pleasure, as his long career on both sides of the "pond" enables him to speak with authority on all questions relating to international athletic sport.

The Shrimp Has Arrived.

The one-rater Shrimp, built last year by Sibbick of Cowes, has arrived in this country. She is now owned by C. M. Pratt of Brooklyn, a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, who will race her this season. She is a sister boat to the one-rater Wave, owned by Mr. Barber, and is about 18 feet 6 inches on the water line, with 320 feet sail area. She was brought over on the steamer Berlin.

Auxiliary Yacht Algonquin Here.

The auxiliary yacht Algonquin under the command of Capt. Sheldrake, arrived this afternoon after a run of ten days from Kingston, Jamaica. The owner, Mr. James Watson Rogers, after a prolongued cruise in West Indian waters, left the yacht in Kingston, and came home in one of the Atlas Line steamers. The Algonquin sails under the colors of the New-York Yacht Club, and is a small schooner-rigged craft, fitted with an auxiliary screw, by which she is enabled to proceed under steam or sail, or both. Capt. Sheldrake reported fine weather throughout the passage.

No Race for Steam Yachts at Nice.

NICE, April 10.—The long-deferred and several-times-postponed race for steam yachts for the James Gordon Bennett prize of a challenge cup and £200 in money was to have been sailed to-day, if the water was in fit condition, but, as on the previous occasions, there was on race. Mr. Harry L. B. McCalmont's iron screw schooner Giralda was the only one of the yachts entered that made her appearance on the course, which she steamed over at the rate of 22 3-5 knots an hour. The distance was fifty-three miles.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The college teams that have accepted invitations to take part in the intercollegiate relay races at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on April 20, have been paired as follows: Harvard against Pennsylvania, Cornell against Columbia, Swarthmore against Rutgers, Lehigh against Lafayette, University of New-York against College of the City of New-York. The intercholastic teams have been paired as follows: Penn Charter against Germantown Academy, De Lancey School against Episcopal Academy, Cheltenham Academy against Haverford Grammar School, Central High School against Manual Training School, Pennington Seminary against South Jersey Institute.

—Mooney, the celebrated broad jumper of the Xavier Athletic Club, will sail for Ireland on June 19. It is his intention to compete at several meetings on the other side. He will probably represent Ireland in the international meeting against Scotland on June 29.

—The Harvard University crew has been experimenting with a fin-keel shell. They took an old English shell and ripped the keel off. The experiment was hardly a success, but they mean to try several experiments with fins on this shell.

New-York University Athletics.

The University of the City of New-York lacrosse team opens its season with Stevens Institute of Technology at Ohio Field April 20. A return game will be played at St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, April 27. The men practice every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday on Ohio Field, and are playing in excellent form.

Physical Director Cann has taken charge of the candidates for the university's team of four quarter-milers which meets the City College in a mile relay race at the University of Pennsylvania games April 20. About twenty men are in training.

To David H. Banks the students of the university owe a great deal of thanks. Mr. Banks has fitted up the gymnasium with all the latest apparatus, and it will be open for use to the undergraduates in a week or so. A good gymnastic team will probably be turned out next Winter.

The university will enter a team in the Columbia College open games, May 4, at Columbia Oval.

The University Athletic Association will hold its annual Spring games at Ohio Field May 11.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETES DINE.

Cycling a Feature of the Twenty-third Street Members' Banquet.

The gymnasium members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association had their fourth annual dinner last evening in the association building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Fully 300 young athletes enjoyed the feast, together with a number of prominent invited guests and officials of the organization. Dr. Luther Gulick, Superintendent of the physical department of the Springfield Training School, presided. At the table with him were the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, Cleveland Dodge, President of the New-York City Association, and R. R. McBurney, the General Secretary. "Sunbeam" Erving was also present, as were Richard W. Douglass, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Louis W. Gallade.

A distinctly bicycle flavor was given to the affair through the decorations for the occasion, which consisted in part of new model wheels suspended over the tables, and the speech made by W. H. Rush, Chairman of the Triangle Wheelmen, the name under which the cycling department of the branch is known. And besides, there were nearly all of the eighty members of the wheel club present, including Secretary John L. Woods and Capt. F. D. Rowan.

After the Rev. Dr. McEwen had spoken on "Manliness," and Mr. McBurney had told of "Life as I See It," Chairman Rush faced the enthusiastic gymnasium lads and had an inning with cycles. Naturally enough, Mr. Rush alluded to the future of the Triangles, for whom he predicted much success as a club. The membership, he said, is now at the eighty mark, but there is no reason to believe it will not reach 200 in a short time. The inducements offered to members are far more attractive than those presented by the average club, he added, and, with this much in its favor, the wheeling department should grow rapidly.

RIVERSIDE WHEELMEN FIXTURES

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HOME, WOMAN'S SPHERE

Mrs. Francis M. Scott on the Female Suffrage Question.

A STRONG PLEA FOR AMERICAN HOMES

The True Women of This Country, Mrs. Scott Says, Have No Desire to Assume the Burdens of Politics.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—There was an interesting hearing this afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee, in opposition to the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. A committee of prominent New-York City women were present in opposition, including Mrs. Francis M. Scott, wife of the Corporation Counsel; Mrs. Douglass Robertson, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and Miss Elizabeth Ward. Prof. Munroe Smith of Columbia College was also present.

Mrs. Francis M. Scott made the principal argument. She said:

"We women who are opposed to the extension of the suffrage have felt constrained to appear before this committee, because we believe the legislative bodies to be under a misapprehension as to the attitude of the majority of our sex toward this, one of the most important social questions of the day.

"The question of the right of suffrage is disposed of by the fact that the State alone holds the power to extend the suffrage, and she is only justified in extending it when her own best interests can be served thereby.

"That the best interests of the State would be served by the extension of the suffrage to women, we do not believe. Think for a moment of giving the voting power to a majority, (we women are in the majority, you know,) unable to coerce a troublesome minority by physical power. A Government unable to compel is no Government at all—a mere travesty, a farce. We cannot be blind to the fact that civilization in the nature of things progresses by the force of the law, not by its moral suasion.

"But civilization goes forward by two roads: One I have mentioned, the other is philanthrophy, and I use the word broadly. By it I cover educational, municipal, and charitable work of all kinds, and it has a most important bearing on this question. The fact that women have no political prizes to gain, no offices in view, no constituencies to please, has made them of special value in all this wide field of work. Their ends are more quickly achieved, since their singleness of purpose cannot be questioned. Let them be plunged into the arena of political strife and there will be no one left to carry on the work they now sustain so bravely.

"There is a ridiculous side to this whole question, which is tacitly avoided in these public hearings, as are other more serious views of the subject, but, brief as the time is, I propose to touch upon both.

"A very slight mention of the ridiculous side will suffice We women are not supposed to be humorous, I know, but even the most serious of us are obliged to smile when we ask ourselves who will do our work when we are doing the men's. The obvious reply to that is, that all women will not want to go into political life, if they have the ballot, any more than all men do, but all men may and can—it is a matter of choice. Legislation is for the majority, and the majority of women are mothers, whose health and strength must be given to the State, during their best years, only through the medium of those lives in whose preservation and upbringing lies the future of our country. It is these women, the great majority, whom we beg you to protect. The chivalry of men belongs to them; so sure are thousands of them that you will never place the burden of government upon their shoulders that it is difficult to persuade them that there is any danger of your mistaking the clamor of the suffragists for truth or that their still, small voice should be heard above the din.

"It is true that last Spring, in less than three weeks, without solicitation, 7,000 names, nearly half of which were those of self-supporting women, were collected and sent to the Constitutional Convention, to protest against the amendment you are now considering, but I cannot give you an idea of how difficult it was for many women to gather sufficient courage even to put their names to a public paper. They confessed to a struggle before they could make up their minds to come forward. That may have been a foolish feeling—it is not for me to criticise—it is at least one which most women understand. These women do not want publicity, they do not want to be mixed up in politics, they just want to be women, and do a woman's work, and they are the great majority of our sex and they should be respected.

"This question is often confounded with that of the higher education. Believe me they have nothing whatever to do with one another. The ballot in itself is not an educational force, as you men very well know, nor is it a wand with which to turn all vileness into purity. It is simply a part of the machinery of the State, a very cumbersome part, costing an enormous amount, but the only way we know of giving to a few representative men the power to legislate for all. The laws of the State have now given women so much that any attempt to alter her position would, in the cause of justice, have to begin by taking away, not adding to, her rights.

"To many young persons, to many emotional persons, change is mistaken for progress. Thus, in the train of the women so long identified with the demand for suffrage, who do not realize that the times have outgrown their cause, have followed many others.

"Since the first development of sex has specialization of the male and female types gone on. Men have grown more manly, women more womanly. Are we alone of all nature to forcibly destroy the work of untold ages, and thrusting men and women together, demand that the work that each is beginning to be perfect in shall be indifferently done by both?

"I approach the question of morality with natural hesitation. It and our physical disabilities are the points I spoke of earlier as being ignored when this question is seriously discussed, and yet unless considered this question cannot be properly dealt with.

"Who does not realize the present disinclination for motherhood which possesses so many of our younger generation, and who can see it without alarm? It can be traced to this unrestful desire for life outside the home. When motherhood is spoken of with contempt, when a home life is considered too dull to be endured, when the ambition of the intellectual life becomes so warped as to be dissatisfied with any outlet but that of public life—what is to become of the future?

"Do what we may, say what we can, we cannot break down the barrier of sex which indicates the parting of the ways. Build up the wall of the law about us, seeking and accepting our counsel meanwhile; protect the homes, which we women alone can make for you; open to us every door for our education and advancement, but do not put upon the shoulders of women the muskets they are too weak to carry, nor the burden of the government which was constituted to protect them; do not force them to undertake an undue share of the world's work.

"I leave this matter in your hands with confidence—I am a woman, speaking for my silent sisters, appealing to you to leave us the liberty we might demand, begging you not to give your sanction to a retrogressive action, by breaking down the barrier experience has built between our sexes; but, as you go on becoming nobler, finer men, carrying on the active part of the world's work, let us, too, progress, becoming every decade abler and more intellectual women, better and better fitted to help and counsel, but never your rivals, never partakers in the eager strife of public life."

Mrs. Almy of Rochester appeared in favor of woman suffrage, rehearsing arguments which were presented to the Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. Mary S. Hunt also favored it, as did Miss Florence Fairview, who spoke in behalf of the working girls.

Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Almy had some interesting discussions on woman suffrage during the progress of their remarks. This closed the hearing, which Chairman O'Connor said was a final one.

Veterans' Protective Association.

The certificate of incorporation of the Union Veterans' Protective Association was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. It is organized for the purpose of giving aid to Union veterans, and enforcing the laws which have been enacted for their benefit, and punishing those who disobey those laws. The association may hold real estate not exceeding $100,000 in value.

The Trustees are Charles H. Baxter, William S. Dalrymple, James C. Owen, Chauncey T. Quintard, William H. Gilliland, James K. P. Garrison, Arnold Dulon, A. B. Marshall, and George H. Dyer.

HEARING ON ST. JOHN'S PARK

Question Discussed Before the Mayor as to Making the City Bear the Entire Assessment.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday on the bill to compel the city to bear the entire expense of acquiring the property for St. John's Park.

Mayor Gilroy during his term persistently refused to have the city stand all the expense and have the adjacent property owners escape assessment. The Board of Assessment took off half the assessment and left $265,000 remaining. When those interested failed to have this removed, they threatened to go to the Legislature and make the city acquire the park and pay for it all.

Lawyer T. H. Baldwin succeeded in getting the bill through the Legislature, and when the time came for the public hearing the Mayor's office was packed with property owners. The Mayor called for those who opposed the bill, and no one stepped forward. Then he said that he would hear those who were in favor of it, and ex-Alderman W. H. Walker, who several years ago started the agitation for the park, spoke in favor of the bill. He said that, as the property owners were not to be benefited, they should not stand even half the cost.

He said that an open place already existed. The place proposed to be taken was an old burying ground, and to tear down the fences and turn it into the park was not going to work a great enhancement of property values. He said that property would be depreciated if the park was built, as it would attract undesirable persons.

W. G. Bergen followed and said that he had the misfortune to own property in the neighborhood that came within the area of assessment, and that he thought, as property was constantly going down in value, it would be unfair to tax the owners for the park, which would be of no benefit to them, although it would be a pleasant playground for children who lived near, in the tenements.

Ex-Assemblyman Bogan said that "people had been hollering for a park," but that he did not think that it was needed. If the property owners had to pay for it they did not want it.

The Trinity Corporation and the Astor estate own a large portion of the land within the area of assessment.

Lawyer Baldwin then spoke further in favor of the bill, and said that the city should pay for the park and that the cost should be put in the tax levy. Mayor Strong made a wry face at this suggestion, as the tax levy for next year is already expected to be very high. W. H. Michaels and I. S. Copeland spoke in favor of the bill.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TESTS OF ORDNANCE

A Shell and Fuse Give Satisfactory Results at Indian Head.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and his assistants, conducted two very important and successful tests at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to-day. The first was a test of a thirteen-inch semi-armor-piercing nickel steel shell. The shell, as required by the test, passed through a seven-inch nickel steel plate, without exploding or exposing the large charge of powder it carried.

The second test was that of percussion fuses, and was made to determine at what distance the shell would explode after passing through an obstruction. In this test a screen was erected in the river, and a series of stakes, about six feet apart, driven behind it. The shells passed through the screen successfully, and burst ten or twelve feet on the other side. The experiment proved highly successful, as the distance at which the shells exploded was just about what the department desired. One of the same kind of shells was also fired through a two-inch steel plate, bursting on the other side.

A successful test was also made with the six-inch gun on cases.

SIX HIGHWAYMEN ROB FOUR STRANGERS

They Compel One Victim to Surrender His New Trousers.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—Four German emigrants, Hugo Kine, twenty years old; Heinrich Lux, twenty-two years old; George Schneider, twenty-eight years old, and Fred Keulch, twenty years old, arrived at Hoboken on a cattle steamer Tuesday afternoon. After landing, they started to walk along the railroad tracks toward Newark. When near Brills they were met by six men, two of whom were Germans, who demanded their money and valuables. The robbers took from the young men money amounting to $40 or $50, their overcoats, and other articles of value.

Before leaving Jersey City, Schneider had bought a new pair of trousers and put them on. The old ones he carried in a bundle under his arm. He was forced to take off the new ones, and they were appropriated by the robbers, who left him the old ones.

There is no clue to the robbers.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair Thursday, increasing cloudiness, and warmer Friday, northerly winds, shifting Thursday night to easterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair Thursday, increasing cloudiness Friday, northerly, shifting to easterly, winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in western portions, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in east and south portions, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, near the coast, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy, variable winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, warmer, easterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, increasing cloudiness, easterly winds. KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, warmer Thursday evening, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, showers, warmer in central and northern portions, easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slowly rising temperature, northeasterly winds. OHIO, increasing cloudiness, warmer in central and northern portions, easterly winds. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, warmer, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, warmer, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, IOWA, and MISSOURI, showers, warmer, easterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, warmer in eastern and cooler in extreme western portion, southeast winds, becoming variable. SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy, with showers in extreme eastern portion, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, unsettled weather, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. KANSAS, unsettled weather, variable winds. COLORADO, cloudy, variable winds. MONTANA, cloudy, cooler, northwesterly winds.

The storm which occupied New-England Tuesday evening has moved east over Newfoundland. A storm has advanced from the North Pacific to the region north of Montana, and a disturbance is developing in the Southwest. The barometer is high over the lake region and on the Middle Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen in the Upper Mississippi Valley, over the lake region and New-England, and it has risen in the Southern States. Showers have occurred in the Missouri and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valleys; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Fair weather will continue in the Eastern districts, with slowly rising temperature, and showers are indicated for the Upper Mississippi Valley and Western lake region. Rivers.—At 2 P. M. to-day the river reached 21.1 feet at Pittsburg, with prospects of a twenty-two-foot stage, the danger line by night. The water was reported falling at the headwaters of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers.

POISON KILLED THE BABY

Druggist Berenson Made a Mistake in the Prescription.

OIL OF HEMLOCK HAD BEEN USED

It Was Put into a Cough Mixture and Given to Max Cohn's Child —The Druggist Not Under Arrest.

Dr. Edward J. Donlin, Coroner's Physician, performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of Simon Cohn, the three-months-old son of Max Cohn, tailor, of 218 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who died Monday in convulsions, after taking a supposed cough medicine put up by Jacob Berenson, druggist, 2,257 Second Avenue, on the prescription of Dr. Herman Jarecky, 1,895 Lexington Avenue.

The autopsy was made in the afternoon at Cohn's flat. The father of the child strenuously opposed having the autopsy made, but consented when told that the law required an examination, and that, unless one was performed, the body could not be buried.

The examination was made in the presence of Drs. Jarecky, Lurie, O'Brien, and Eagan. The stomach was examined. It was found that death had been caused by congestion of the brain, and convulsions, resulting from inflammation of the stomach and intestines, caused by the administration of hemlock, instead of castor oil.

After the inquest, Dr. Donlin said that the evidence established a clear case of carelessness against Druggist Berenson, and that the Coroner's jury, at the inquest to be held next week, would probably censure the druggist. Dr. Donlin said there was no probability that an arrest would be made.

The stomach and intestines were sealed in a glass jar and taken away for chemical anlysis.

Druggist Berenson was reticent yesterday. He told a reporter for The New-York Times who called at his store last night that he had no statement to make. He was instructed by counsel, he said, to say nothing. Berenson is a young man. He smiled when asked if he had been arrested. A young woman, who was with him behind the counter, also smiled, and both shook their heads in the negative. Berenson refused to say how the mistake had occurred.

Berenson has been in the neighborhood only a short time as a druggist. Several months ago he and another man, now his partner, bought out the drug store at 2,257 Second Avenue, from the man who had conducted it there for many years. Berenson was graduated from the College of Pharmacy in the class of '93. He has a certificate from the Board of Pharmacy of Kings County.

Oil of hemlock, which was put in Dr. Jarecky's prescription by Berenson instead of castor oil, is a poison. When Max Cohn called on Dr. Jarecky for medicine for the child's cough on Sunday, the physician made out a prescription calling for one and a half drams of syrup of ipecac, one dram of sweet spirits of nitre, three drams of castor oil, and two ounces of syrup of tolu. He added the directions, which were that the mixture was to be administered a teaspoonful every three hours for a cough.

Dr. Jarecky's abbreviation for castor oil was "Ol. ricini." This, as it appears, was read by Druggist Berenson as being "Ol. pini," which means turpentine, and he accordingly put into the prescription three drams of "Ol. pini Canadensis," which is a kind of turpentine extracted from the hemlock tree. It is principally used as a liniment. A teaspoonful of the poisonous mixture was given to the Cohn baby at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Two hours later a second teaspoonful was administered.

The baby grew worse, and Cohn ran to Dr. Jarecky's house. The doctor was not in, and Dr. Bloch of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street was summoned. Dr. Jarecky meanwhile reached the house, and Dr. Bloch turned the case over to him. Dr. Jarecky found the baby had been poisoned, and worked over it until 2 A. M. Monday, when it died.

Dr. Jarecky at once went to Berenson's drug store. There were several men with Berenson in the rear of the store, behind the prescription counter. Dr. Jarecky asked to see his prescription. It was handed to him, he read it, and gave it to Berenson with the request that the latter should copy it. Dr. Jarecky told Berenson the way the prescription was filled was going to cause trouble. In copying the prescription, Berenson wrote "Ol. pini." Dr. Jarecky ordered him to write "Ol. ricini." He did so, signed the copy, and gave it to Dr. Jarecky.

"Although the two oils are alike in appearance," said Dr. Jarecky yesterday, "the oil of turpentine has a pungent odor, while castor oil has no smell. A druggist should never have made this mistake."

Altogether, the Cohn baby took about one-third of a teaspoonful of the hemlock oil. The bottle containing the remnant of the prescription is in possesion of Coroner Fitzpatrick.

RETURNED AT THE WRONG TIME

Had Marshall Waited, He Might Be on the Ocean Instead of in a Cell.

Joseph Marshall of 42 West Street was to have sailed, with his wife and children, for England on the Teutonic yesterday, but instead he is locked up in a cell.

Marshall was on board the Teutonic, but finding that he could not get the brand of tobacco he wanted, on board the vessel, he went ashore to get some. Until a week ago he was a driver for Winfield & Taylor, bakers, of 160 Varick Street. Instead of turning over the money he had collected from his customers during the past month, it is charged he kept it.

His former employers, hearing that he was about to leave for Europe, sent Superintendent Stephen Dugan after him. The Superintendent and the policeman he had with him could not find Marshall, and were leaving the White Star Line pier when Marshall came back with his tobacco. He was recognized at once, arrested, and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was arraigned and held for examination.

GUNNISON MAY BE APPOINTED.

Principal of the Brooklyn Boys' High School—No Action Yet Taken.

The local committee of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, met last night, but it did not consider the question of the vacant Principalship. Arthur S. Somers, who is one of the local committee who is opposed to a non-resident being appointed to the head of the Boys' High School, was in Boston, Mass., on important business, but before he went he wrote to Col. Cuyler asking that no action be taken until he returned. Mr. Somers and Dr. Robert Black are in favor of a Brooklyn man, while the other five committeemen want Laurence C. Hull of Lawrenceville, N. J.

Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Public School N. 19, it is believed in school circles, will eventually be appointed, as at the present time the School Principals' Association is indignant over the idea of a non-resident being appointed. The association is for Mr. Gunnison.

FLYING IN MID-AIR

300 snow-white doves in a flock; Ranks and banks of flowers and plants and a May-pole-like glory of lavender and green with flashes of white roundabout.

That's the Rotunda—Easter gay.

Beautiful beyond belief—unless you see it with your own eyes. Come; ask your friends to come.

There's Easter merchandise, too—just as notable in its way.

MISSES' DRESSES—WAISTS

Nothing skipped, no style lacking that you'll care for. And the money saving of it! And the style! Think of the latest Paris thought sewed into 50c Shirt Waists!

Misses' Waists, standard quality chintz, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, large, full sleeves, pretty stripe effects, 10, 12, and 14 year sizes, at **50c.**

Misses' percale Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, large, full sleeves, plaid effects, 10 to 14 years, **75c.**

Misses' fine percale Waists, pink and blue grounds, with wavy stripes of white, laundried collar and cuffs, large, full sleeves, 10 to 14 years, **$1.25.**

Dresses of percale, pretty blue-and-white and pink-and-white stripes, deep reveres over shoulders, revere collar, waist and cuffs trimmed with 3 rows of braid, 4 to 14 years, **$1.25.**

Pretty lawn Dresses, pink-and-white and blue-and-white stripes, gophered collar and cuffs, reveres over shoulders, waist, reveres and cuffs trimmed with lace, 4, 6, and 8 years, **$1.**

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Have you thought of the ideal store and the ideal stocks? See if it isn't right here. These unusual lots are at indicated hours, but there are counters full of everything all the time—and almost as tempting.

On sale at 2:30 o'clock.
About 300 fine cambric Corset Covers, beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. **15, 25** and **50c,** from 50c, $1 and $1.50. A very pretty garment for the money.

On sale at 3 o'clock.
300 good muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard plaited yoke with cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, **35c.** Three pieces only to one buyer.

On sale at 3:30 o'clock.
300 strong muslin Drawers, hem and 5 small plaits, **15c.** Same grade of muslin as used in higher price goods. Three pieces only to one buyer.

200 J. B. long waisted, good, heavy, strong jean Corsets, double side steels, closely stripped, 5 hooks, **25c.**

A handful of silk Dressing Sacks, slightly soiled, **$3,** from $10 and $12.

Cashmere, French flannel and challis Wrappers, a little mussed, **$5** instead of $10 and $15.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

EASTER HEADWEAR

What woman hasn't it in thought? Think of the pleasure, the real comfort of choosing the Hat from a carefully selected stock instead of from a mind-splitting jumble of anything and everything! And modest priced, too.

Toques, round Hats, and Bonnets at **$5;** the $7.50 kind.

Medium-size Hats and Bonnets, the $10 kind, at **$7.50.**

Large, medium, and small Hats and Bonnets, **$10** and **$12.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

EASTER FURNISHINGS

All the little things for men's wear that make the difference between neat dress and shabby dress. Shapes right every time, qualities right. More unusual than either, prices right.

Newest shapes in men's Scarfs, Tecks, Flowing-end Four-in-Hands, Band Bows, Club Ties, &c., made of the best foreign and domestic silks, **25c** up to the finest made.

Special lot of all-silk Suspenders, fancy and plain weaves, patent cast-off, **25c.**

Dents and Perrins, Freres & Co. Gloves, all the new Spring colors, tans, slates, cream, oak, &c.

Pure lamb's wool Sweaters, all colors, men's, **$2;** boys', **$1.50.** Worth $3.25 and $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

MARSHMALLOWS, 18c.

Vanilla Drops, in neat boxes.

Basement.

RIBBONS

200 feet of counter, 200 feet of special fixtures above them. Stowaway room in proportion. And everything jammed with Ribbons—Ribbons at prices heretofore unheard of. Is it any wonder that our Ribbon store is so thronged and talked of?

Best quality black double satin Ribbon, Nos. 16 and 22, at **17c** the yd.
Nos. 30, 40, and 60, at **25c** the yd.
Rich fancy Ribbons for Easter, striped, checked Dresden, at **25c** the yd.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

ART EMBROIDERY

A houseful of the pretty little nothings so delightful to talk about, to kill time with, and make the room pretty with. We want you to know how temptingly good the assortment is.

32 in. Art Silks, handsome designs, rich colors, 75c. kind, at **38c.** the yd. for table covers, draperies, lambrequins, &c.
Hemstitched stamped Linen, $1 kind, **45c.**
Close by are 4-piece Toilet Sets at **$2.45;** they'd cost you double to make.

Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

What a week for Handkerchief buyers! Oldest traders never saw the like. We put the very extra lots on sale between special hours that all may share them. Only 12 of either kind to a buyer.

On sale between 9 and 10:30 A. M.—Pure linen, hemstitched, 25c. kind, **10c.**
On sale between 12 and 1:30 P. M.—Embroidered initial, **5c.**
On sale between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.—Hand embroidered, hemstitched, 25c. kind, at **10c.**

Broadway.

HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR

Women's, children's. And the interest isn't alone in the prices; they are qualities that you'll be glad to have.

Women's ribbed lisle thread Hose, black and colors, 3 pairs for **$1;** were 50c the pair.
Children's black ribbed cotton Hose, guaranteed stainless, 3 pairs for **50c;** were 25c the pair.
Women's black lisle thread Hose, unbleached soles, Hermsdorf dye, extra quality, **50c** the pair; were 75c.
Women's cotton and lisle thread Theatrical tights, all colors, **50c** the pair; were $1.50 and $2.
Women's white and black Swiss ribbed Silk Drawers, **$2.50;** were $3.50.
Women's white Swiss ribbed Silk Vests, **50c;** were 75c.
Women's black Swiss ribbed silk Cycling Tights, knee and ankle lengths, **$2.85;** were $4.85.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

EASTER SWEETS

Extra fine Bonbons and Chocolates, assorted, packed in fine boxes, tied with ribbon, 50c kind at **25c.**

1 lb. box Peanut Brittle, **11c.**
1 lb. box Caramels, **20c.**

Basement.

THE EASTER PARASOL

Why not white? Here they are, pure white India Silk, white ribs, white enameled sticks, **$1.**

Broadway and Tenth Street.

FINE TOILET SOAPS

Natural flower perfume, 3 cakes in box, **10c.** Compare with imported Soaps at 40 and 50c the box that look the same—and are no better.

Tenth Street.

EASTER FLOWERS

No, they didn't grow—fingers made them. You'll doubt your eyes. Here are $1.25 bunches at **50c.**

Second Floor.

EASTER FERNERY

Plated silver Fern Dish, with a peck of feathery plants growing. Florists' price $5, we say **$2.75.**

Tenth Street.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

FATALLY HURT WHILE ROLLER SKATING

Emma Bustardt Fell and the Injury Caused Acute Meningitis.

The death of a child which resulted indirectly from roller skating was reported yesterday at the Coroners' office. The victim was Emma Bustardt, nine years old, whose parents live at 24 University Place.

The little girl, with some companions, was roller skating in Ninth Street, near University Place, on the afternoon of March 29 last. Emma lost her balance and fell heavily to the sidewalk, striking her nose and forehead against the stone pavement. A slight wound was inflicted above the nose. The child went home and told her mother how she was injured, and Dr. Shoefeldt of 38 West Nineteenth Street, who is the family physician, was called to attend her.

It was at first thought that the little girl's nose was broken, but the doctor found no evidence of a fracture, and he did not find any symptoms to indicate that the child had sustained any serious head injury. There was considerable swelling on the forehead, which subsided in two days, and the little girl then went to school, as usual.

She played at home Monday evening with her younger brother, and seemed in the best of health. After going to bed, however, she was taken very sick and vomited frequently during the night. She died early yesterday morning.

Deputy Coroner Donlin viewed the child's body and decided that death was due to convulsions from acute meningitis, caused by the fall she sustained while skating.

Dr. R. L. "Johnstone" Arrested.

Dr. R. L. Johnstone, alias Dr. E. L. Kahn, alias Dr. L. J. Jordan, was arrested at his home, 21 West Nineteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of practicing medicine under a false, or assumed, name.

Attorney Taylor of the County Medical Society claims that the doctor has maintained Kahn's Museum, on the Bowery, for getting customers. The doctor denies the charges. He was committed to the Tombs for examination next Wednesday.

May Be Charities Commissioner.

One of the appointments which Mayor Strong has about determined to make in a short time is a Commissioner of Charities. The man considered most likely to get the place is said to be Robert J. Wright, a business man who has not figured in politics. Mr. Wright is said to have the indorsement of all the Republican members of the Assembly from this city.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party will leave **New-York, Saturday, May 18,** on the Large and Elegant Twin-screw **Steamship "Lucania" of the Cunard Line,** for a

SPECIAL TOUR THROUGH EUROPE,

Visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, **Norway,** the **Land of the Midnight Sun,** Sweden, Denmark, **Russia,** Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Rhine Country, Holland, Belgium, France, &c.; or, diverging at Vienna, through Northern Italy, the **Italian Lake Region, Switzerland, &c.** A cruise through the wonderful Fjords of Western **Norway,** a voyage to the North Cape, and visits to the Great Fair at Nijni Novgorod, and many quaint corners of the Old World. **The Party will be Limited in Numbers.** Other parties at later dates. Send for Itinerary

Also tours to **California, Alaska, Japan.**
INDEPENDENT RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ALL POINTS.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, cor. Union Square, New-York.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A Gas Victory for Addicks.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 10.—Judge Wales, in the United States Court to-day, vacated the order made on March 30, which provided for the taking of testimony by United States Commissioner Smith in the case of Thomas H. McDonnell vs. The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. Testimony was to be taken so as to be read when the receivership matter should come up before the court on April 25, but counsel for J. Edward Addicks moved to vacate the order and won the point.

The matter of security argued on Monday is held under advisement. That point is the one in which the gas company asked that McDonnell be compelled to enter security for possible damage that might result to the company.

Rooms Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Rooms en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—Large rooms for families, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath; en suite or single; breakfast.

52d ST., 144 EAST, NEAR LEXington.—Fine parlor and back parlor, without board, for gentleman, or two young respectable ladies, with board; in small widow's family; reference exchanged. NEHREN, 144 East 52d.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Handsomely-decorated rooms; private house; choice location; references.

Winter Resorts.

Information Free
AT THE NEW-ENGLAND
SUMMER RESORT
ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.

Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.

Address as above,

3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS.
Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. 24 hours from New-York via Penn. and Southern Railways. Information furnished at offices of either railroad company.

Mountain Park Hotel.
UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,
WEST POINT
NOW OPEN.
Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. ARMSCOTT.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND ARkansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year. THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

Hotels.

A.—
HOTEL EMPIRE,
Grand Boulevard and 63d St., West.
Special inducements to families giving up housekeeping; two to five (all light) rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished.
Table board, $12 per week; first-class restaurant. AT POPULAR PRICES.
All surface roads pass the door; "L" station only two blocks; table d'hote dinner, $1; orchestral music 6 to 8:30 P. M. daily.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENTS AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
W. NOBLE, Proprietor
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the world!
Hotel Majestic.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Entire Block, Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.
A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year from now or May 1st.
Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.
For terms and particulars address
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD and WEST 71ST ST.
Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,
292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's cafe.
Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.
C. A. MERRITT, Lessee and Manager.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

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"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from City; new hotel; magnificently furnished, all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating, and fishing; send for circular. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y

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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as assignees of Phillips & Downs, will sell at public auction at the premises, No. 9 Washington Place, City of New-York, on the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., assets of said firm, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, stock in trade, straw hats, soft hats, &c. Catalogues can be had on application at the premises.

Dated New-York, April 10, 1895.
SHERMAN B. HALL, Assignee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney.

NOTICE.—LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, April 23, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the leases of certain wharf property on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—To-morrow, Good Friday, the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, will preach at 4:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Corner Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Good Friday service 11 A. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square.—Passion service, Good Friday, April 12, 1895, from 12 to 3 P. M. Meditations on "The Seven Last Words." Service conducted by Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., rector.

Amusements.

STAR THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
LAST WEEKS DENMAN THOMPSON
AND THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
SUNDAY NIGHTS, SONGS AND PICTURES.

STANDARD THEATRE. Evg. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2.
TO-NIGHT—150th Performance—Silver Souvenirs.
TOO MUCH JOHNSON,
With Wm. Gillette and Company.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS.
JOHN-A-DREAMS.
MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY.

GARDEN. Last week at Garden. Moves to Palmer's April 15. Rice's Garden Burlesque Co.
TO-NIGHT, 222d TIME. LITTLE CHRISTOPHER. Bessie Bonehill as Christopher

Amusements.

Madison Square Garden.
**BARNUM

MRS. MARTIN'S DUAL ROLE

Plaintiff Against Ehrich Brothers; Charged with Stealing in Macy's.

MRS. PLUNKETT'S CLEVER WORK

A Detective Who Has Caught Many Shoplifters and Is Seldom Mistaken—Heavy Bail for the Woman.

When Adelaide Martin, or Gertrude Nelson, of 211 East Fortieth Street, was arraigned before Justice McMahon in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of shoplifting at Macy & Co.'s, by Detective Sergts. O'Brien and McCauley, they looked around for the complainant in the case.

Presently there stepped on the platform a youthful little body, with classical features, pale complexion, and snooded brown hair, garbed in black to Quakerish simplicity, and with dainty, flat-brimmed headgear—Mrs. Mary Plunkett, the firm's woman detective, whose position is assured through tact and success that are extraordinary.

Mrs. Plunkett, in a business-like way, told in a low, pleasant voice, of the claim on the prisoner's liberty. She was on duty in the jewelry department Tuesday, and saw the accused take and hide a pair of earrings worth $2. Suspecting that she was a general purloiner and not suddenly tempted or a kleptomaniac, Mrs. Plunkett managed to keep her so much in view that she saw her take five sprays of artificial flowers. Then Mrs. Martin, or, as she called herself, Gertrude Nelson, was asked to go to a private room, where the articles that she had stolen were taken from her, with ribbon, handkerchiefs, and a hat that she had not paid for, but was not seen to steal.

As she was rebellious, reticent about herself, and disposed to be defiant, a message was sent to Police Headquarters, and the detectives came and took her away. The Central Office matron searched her, and found a bank book of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, showing $1,231, to the credit of Adelaide Martin.

The prisoner was then recognized as of police record. Last month she was taken into custody on the complaint of an employe at Ehrich Brothers, who charged that the woman picked up articles from counters and secreted them. She then said she was Gertrude Nelson of 218 East Fourteenth Street, and declared that the accusation against her was false. When arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Simms, she said that a bruised lip and a torn dress came of the violence with which she was used in the dry goods store. The sympathy of the magistrate was enlisted, and, believing the story of her life, and the circumstances of her arrest as told by her, he released her from custody. The result was a suit to recover $10,000 damages for false imprisonment, against Ehrich Brothers.

Mrs. Martin was defended by Lawyer Moss of Howe & Hummel, and he pleaded that she was innocent and asked for an examination. This was put down for the afternoon, and the magistrate named $300 as the bail required.

Detective McCauly then informed the Justice that if the prisoner secured her temporary liberty by furnishing security for so small a sum she would not, perhaps, appear for examination, as she was to be considered notorious because of a former arrest. He told of the charge made against her at Ehrich Brothers', and the amount of the recognizance was increased to $1,500. When she had given her right name to secure the bank book and a purse in which there was $40, she was taken to the court prison.

Later, at the examination, William F. Howe came with Mr. Moss and asked that the proceedings be made a matter of record. He said that the detectives had acted unfairly toward his client because she had not retained a lawyer that they recommended. They, in revenge, made a statement which resulted in Mrs. Martin's bail being increased.

"How dare you," spoke up McCauly, "make such an insinuation?"

"That," retorted Mr. Howe, "was not an insinuation, but a plain statement of fact, and I am prepared to maintain what I said."

"Why not," said the detectives, in chorus, "made a formal charge against us?"

Justice McMahon interfered when the lawyer and the police officers were squabbling, and Mr. Howe left the case to his assistant, saying that he would find a way to stop the system he complained of. The prisoner was held for trial in the reduced bail of $1,000.

The detective in the case, speaking very modestly about herself, tells much that is interesting about the system of self-protection in dry goods stores which makes the employment of men and women detectives absolutely necessary. Without them the show counters would be systematically looted and many customers deterred by the knowledge of keen but secret surveillance, would become dishonest.

"I entered the service of the firm," said Mrs. Plunkett, as she leaned over a showcase in the jewelry department, gracefully watching dozens of customers as she chatted, "sixteen years ago. 'Is that possible?' you say. Yes, I have grown up here. I was a little girl when I came and I am older than I look. I have been a detective seven years, and good fortune has favored me. I suppose that I have brought about more than a hundred arrests. How many have I detected and let go or overlooked? Well, perhaps hundreds. Hundreds of moral certainties as to dishonesty, but flawy cases, because of just one or the other little technicality that is necessary to make a court case of.

"Do I believe in kleptomania? Hardly. Women I give into custody I class as dishonest. There are cases where a customer may pick up an article absentmindedly. I think I have judgment enough to recognize such cases, and not to go to the point of calling on a police officer to make them cases of criminal record. We have, you see, to be very careful.

"For the class that habitually preys on storekeepers it is best that they know that there is efficient private detective service in the store, and that the firm will not be 'bluffed' or relent. It has in this respect to be like the Bank of England, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.' Another thing, while it is well to be firm, it is not well to try to make a record of arrests. That in time might develop zeal, and zeal is dangerous.

"It is not generally known, perhaps, that in the case of a detected person who denies, blusters, and threatens there is no 'let-up,' while in that of a person who at once breaks down, tells her name and address promptly, confesses and exhibits the penitence of a novice, the firm never prosecutes. Such a penitent receives a word of advice or caution, the terms of which admit of no doubt, not to enter the store again, and—freedom. We have quite a number of them.

"Professionals do not trouble us much. By them I mean thieves who steal for the money the articles will bring. Some women steal to make presents, some to economize money doled out to them for shopping, some to make a better display for the money destined for purchases. Many are tempted when they see an article that is needed or 'just what would please' some one.

"Of course I receive many hints about suspicious customers, and I go to watch them. When I was a little girl in the store, I was detailed to spy around. Now, little girls do this for me. But experience often renders a customer interesting to me professionally, and I frequently discover that my instinct was right. I cannot tell how much money the firm loses every year in undetected pilferings. It has never been my business to make such an inquiry, but I have not been told that there was a shrinkage of stock in any department that indicated negligence on the part of any one. I make the jewelry department my headquarters. Temptation and the opportunity presented by articles readily secreted are greater there than elsewhere.

"Some stores, or rather their detectives, appear to plume themselves on the arrests made. This is not the case here. There is a dreadful temptation and tantalization, without a doubt, when you're 'morally certain,' and even more, that a customer has stolen and has the plunder in his possession, but the impulse to act is controlled by the reflection of the barest possibility of a mishap or connivance that may make away with the property, or of a trick played on your observation, keen and careful as you may be. So I act slowly and deliberately until I am ready to establish a case for the authorities.

"I have had to make formal complaint several times recently. Three weeks ago three women were locked up on my complaint. All protested innocence in the face of absolute proof. One proved to be a professional shop thief from Philadelphia. None found bail, and all were convicted and sent to prison on pleas of guilty. I still have on hand the case of 'the umbrella woman,' as I call her, Malvina Waterman, or June C. Coleman. She was caught just after she had taken an umbrella, and torn the tag from it. She was respectable, but had to be made feel the weight of the law, because she pleaded innocence and protested and threatened."

Justice McMahon has had many women shoplifters before him.

"Any number of cases," he remarked, "and many meritorious ones. In this sense I believe in kleptomania. There is too much temptation in goods spread out for some people to resist. While I never knew socially a woman who was arrested for shoplifting, I believe I can discriminate between the professional thief and the one deserving of pity, if not of leniency.

"Those not really criminals act differently. They break down, and their general demeanor tells the tale. About half of them are begged off. Of course, I have the option of discharge when the complaining party is disposed to be merciful, but I almost invariably leave that to the trial court.

"Police and store detectives are always anxious to catch professionals, and are very bitter against them, but I do not know of any dry goods firm in this city which would be relentless against a respectable person caught in delinquency, if character were properly established.

"I don't want to make comparisons, but I certainly admire the way Detective Plunkett presents and manages her cases, the more so that in no instance does she appear to have bias or feeling. As to mistakes made in arresting store thieves, I believe there are very few."

In the case of Mrs. Martin, Ehrich Brothers have consulted the District Attorney, and the circumstances of her arrest in this store will, although Justice Simms discharged her, be presented to the Grand Jury.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN EASTER BOWER OF BEAUTY.

Picturesque Display of Spring Goods by Hilton, Hughes & Co.

The big store of Hilton, Hughes & Co. has been turned into an Easter bower of beauty within the last few days.

The centre of the building, always a picture in itself, with its tiers of galleries extending up and up to the top of the great rotunda, has now become an immense aviary filled with hundreds of beautiful white doves.

Just below the apex, to which are drawn up numberless soft festoons of lavender, hangs a great ball of red and yellow roses. There are other festoons of the lavender around the sides of the rotunda, with touches here and there of white and green, while everywhere are banks of palms and ferns and flowers of marvelous hues and tints that seem to be reflected in the gay colored silks, crepes, and challies on the counters just below, where they are set off by the more sombre shades and quiet effects for smart cloth street gowns.

The centre counters in this picturesque rotunda are separated by hanging gardens, or daisy fields. In one is the figure of a woman in a light and pretty gown of white and violet. On one arm she carries a basket, to which the doves are flying, some settling on her shoulders and hands. In the two other raised daisy fields are small maidens in fluffy Summer frocks, with their dolls also in light attire.

There is a large hat of the finest violet-colored straw, with big velvet ribbon bows and violets hiding naturally among the green leaves and stems; a big black Neapolitan, with numerous drooping black plumes, and a bow of deep orange ribbon; hats all brown, in rough straw and ribbon, with clusters of pansies and mignonette; a big white leghorn hat, with pale green and deep pink ribbons, and great American Beauty roses; while a small bonnet, with a foundation of pearl beadwork, steel velvet bows, and pale lavender flowers is a milliner's dream of beauty.

There is not an article that the most fastidious maiden could desire, from the daintiest lingerie that will make pretty reflections in her mirror to the chic little boots and swagger parasol she will carry above her gay little bonnet, that is not to be found to heighten the general decorative Easter effect.

There is an air of Easter and Spring in the handsome gowns on the upper floors. It also pervades the bonbon counter, with its varied bonbon boxes in all shapes, from the symbolical egg to the also symbolical Spring bonnet, and the pretty little silver fruit baskets, with their contents of ferns, natural or artificial, for Easter gifts.

COMING EVENTS.

—Opening of clubhouse of Employers and Builders' League of the Building Trades of New-York, 24 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-night.

—Good Government Club "D," dinner and civil service discussion, 56 West Thirty-third Street, to-night, 7:30 o'clock.

—Recital on new organ, Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, West Tenth and Bleecker Streets, this evening, 8 o'clock.

Flint's Fine Furniture

A LIBRARY TABLE COUPLE.

Samples of the richness and plainness found here.

The rich one: In richest Mahogany Edge finished with a decorative incised design. Twisted legs—braced with curious twisted cross pieces—bulge slightly toward the top and end in vigorously carved lions' heads.

The plain one: In finest Oak. Large, rectangular, so good in proportions and finish that it takes everybody's eye.

All convenient; all good, low in price—when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 and 156 West 19th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Potter's Twelfth Night Cantata.—Edward Tuckerman Potter's Twelfth Night cantata will be given at Music Hall at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 25, for the benefit of the House of the Holy Comforter, 149 Second Avenue, the only free home for incurables in the city. A Twelfth Night festival of song and pageantry of the olden time will be fully reproduced in antique costume and setting, with King, Queen, herald, minstrel, ambassadors, pages, troubadours, and jesters. Over 200 performers, with a select chorus of 100 voices from the Oratorio Society, accompanied by full orchestra and organ, will take part in the entertainment, which will be under the supervision of Frank Sealy as musical director, John Malone as stage manager, and Carl Marwig as master of the ballet. Tickets, at $3 each, can be obtained from Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn of 49 West Twenty-third Street, Mrs. Henry Clews of 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Frederick Goodridge of 250 Fifth Avenue.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles B. Abercrombie, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Henry T. Barbey, Mrs. Edward Bell, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George H. Bend, Miss Edith Brewer, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. James J. Burden, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Collender, Mrs. Winthrop Chandler, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. F. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mrs. L. Del Monte, Mrs. Elizabeth Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Alfred T. Edwards, Mrs. John J. Emery, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Furniss, Mrs. William Garrison, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Lewis I. Jones, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. Louis Kuntze, Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Mrs. Frank Otis, Mrs. Barclay Parsons, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, and Mrs. John J. Wysong.

—Mayflower Festival.—A very worthy project in which a number of kindly disposed society women are interested is the mayflower festival which is to be held on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, April 17, at the studio of Louis C. Tiffany, 7 East Seventy-second Street. The festival, at which a number of interesting and attractive features are promised, is for the Sunbeam Bed, in the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, and for the children's ward. Tickets, at $2, can be procured from the members of the Sunbeam Circle, from the Trustees' committee of the infirmary, at Putnam's book store, 27 West Twenty-third Street, and at the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street. The Sunbeam Bed has been endowed already to the extent of $1,770 by the Sunbeam Circle. When the remainder, $1,230, necessary to complete the endowment is raised, the bed will be placed at the disposal of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold. The committee of Trustees in charge is composed of Miss Julia B. De Forest, Mrs. D. M. Stimson, Mrs. E. C. Henderson, and Mrs. W. Gilman Thomson.

—The Guye-Schweyer Wedding.—Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Daisy Schweyer and Charles Henry Guye. Miss Schweyer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schweyer of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Guye is the son of Paul Guye, formerly the Swiss Consul at St. Louis. The wedding will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church next Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Greer performing the ceremony. The church will be elaborately decorated with palms and daisies. The bride will be attired in white satin and rare old point lace. The maid of honor will be Miss Marietta Ludington, who will wear pink satin and carry a large bunch of daisies. Paul Isler will act as best man. Two of the bridesmaids, Miss Louise Johnson and Miss Mollie Hays, will wear mauve-colored gowns, and the others, Miss Crawl and Miss Overhiser, will wear Nile-green satin. The ushers will be C. E. Schweyer, O. Schuller, W. A. Heller, J. Radley, and John Kreischer. After the church ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The young couple will spend the Summer in Europe.

—Musicale for Charity.—Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel and Mrs. Clermont L. Best are arranging a musicale, to be given at the Waldorf on the afternoon of April 23, for the benefit of St. John's Parish, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor. A number of well-known musical artists are to give their services. The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols has consented to read a series of metropolitan character studies, entitled "Men and Women of the Hour." The patronesses of the entertainment are Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. Herman T. Livingston, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Wolfe Tone, Mrs. George Tiffany, and Mrs. William Burden.

—Colt-Howell Wedding.—Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Howell of East Seventy-first Street for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Florence Maud Howell, to George F. B. Colt of Boston. The wedding will take place on April 30, at the home of the bride's parents, and will be celebrated very quietly on account of a recent death in her family. The bride's only attendant will be Miss Mae Colt, a sister of the bridegroom. James F. Howell, a brother of the bride, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Frank S. Sherman, Walter G. Johnson, Arthur F. Woodling, and Stephen D. Woodling, cousins of the bride.

—St. Elizabeth Festival.—The Guild of St. Elizabeth will hold its annual festival for the patients of the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, in the chapel of that institution, on Easter Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Mackenzie Gordon, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, and Mrs. Henry H. Sawyer have consented to sing. Among the members of the Guild of St. Elizabeth are Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. J. W. Minturn, Miss Curtiss, Mrs. W. G. French, Mrs. George Taylor Stewart, Miss Hadden, and Mrs. John Inness Kane.

—Mrs. J. S. Crosby's Health.—Mrs. John Schuyler Crosby, who has been quite ill with the grip during the past Winter, will soon go to Berkeley Springs, West Va., where she will visit her brother, Eugene Van Rensselaer. Miss Angelica Crosby will spend the Spring and part of the Summer at Riverdale, as the guest of Mrs. Frederick Goodridge.

—Preparing for the Summer.—Mrs. George Pierce Andrews of 421 Fifth Avenue, and her daughter, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, have taken cottages for the Summer at Cazenovia, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Barney will shortly open their country place The Lindens, Irvington-on-Hudson, for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, who sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Teutonic, will return in time to open their Newport villa, Arleigh, on Belvue Avenue, for the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Coming Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who spent the Winter in Egypt, and who have recently been cruising on the Mediterranean on their yacht Conqueror, have sailed for home, and will open their Newport villa, Rough Point, for the season. Mrs. Frederick W. Sharon of 323 Fifth Avenue, who has been traveling on the Nile, is now on her way home. After a short stay in this city, she will go to San Francisco.

—Mrs. Lanier's Readings.—Mrs. Sidney Lanier will give this afternoon the first of a series of readings from unpublished letters and other manuscripts of her husband. Dr. Heber Newton has offered the chantry of All Souls' Church for her readings to-day, and on succeeding Thursdays. Dr. William Hayes Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder are expected to be present at the readings.

—To Be Married in Vienna.—Mrs. Henri M. Braem and the Misses Braem of West Thirty-seventh Street, will sail for Europe on April 20, by the steamship Lucania. The wedding of Miss Josephine Braem to Lieut. Von Budahegy of the Austrian Army will be celebrated in Vienna early in October. The Braems will return soon after the wedding and open their place at Lenox, Mass., before returning to the city for the Winter.

—Stevens-Woodbury Wedding.—Miss Julia Lincoln Woodbury, daughter of the late J. Trowbridge Woodbury, will be married in the near future to G. Thaddeus Stevens. The ceremony will take place in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith officiating. Mr. Stevens is a son of Simon Stevens.

—Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club.—The Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club will give a ball at the Berkeley Armory, on the evening of April 25. About 300 invitations have been sent out. The cotillion will be led by F. Raymond Lefferts, the organizer of the club. There are to be four favor figures.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gould Going to Europe.—Mrs. George J. Gould, who has been spending several days at her town house at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, returned to her Lakewood cottage yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Gould expect to sail early in May for Europe, where they will spend most of the Summer.

—A County Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. William Viall Chapin of 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, who have been spending the Winter in Providence, R. I., have opened their country place, The Acorns, at Pomfret, Conn., for the wedding of their sister, Miss Mary Chapin, to Chetwood Smith, on Tuesday next.

—Whist Club Meeting.—The whist club organized by Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish and Mrs. Mary W. Oothout met at the home of Mrs. Jacob Hess, 163 West Sixty-fourth Street, last evening. Mrs. Daniel Goldschmidt and Mrs. C. Swan Sedgwick are members of the club.

—To Close Their Town House.—Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, and Mrs. G. Morris Carnochan, will close their house at 250 Fifth Avenue, soon after Easter, and open their country establishment, Springhourst, at Riverside-on-the-Hudson.

—St. Nicholas Society Celebration.—The St. Nicholas Society will celebrate Paas on the evening of April 15, at Delmonico's. Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the society, will preside.

—Fresh-Air Fund Entertainment.—An entertainment in aid of the Fresh-Air Fund and the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital will be held at Sherry's on the afternoon of April 22.

—To Open Their Country Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will leave town in a few days, and open their country house, at Brook Meadow Farm, Westbury, L. I.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

No trouble to claim the largest stock—the best stock; nobody will take the trouble to disprove it.

But here's another claim: The most perfectly tailored—the most correctly fashioned clothes.

Surely this statement can be tested.

Prices no higher either than the commoner sorts sell for.

Special:

Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, $1; were $1.50.
Solid Silver Mounted Canes, 75c. and $1.
A few Cuilden's Suits, $3.50; were $6 and $8.
Ladies' Shirt Waists—Special Designs—$1 to $3.
Our Matchless $15 Top Coat.
Gorgeous Easter Neckwear, $1 and $1.50.
$3 Derby—none like ours.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St

A STORY OF BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Luxury for 85 cents: big spreading heavy-silk neckties—worth twice as much. It's Easter-time you know.

Derby $3—"Could beauty, my lord, have better commerce than with honesty?"

Patent-leather shoe $5. Same leather is used in shoes that cost fifteen or twenty dollars.

Light overcoat. Young man, old man, big man, small man, slim man, stout man, your overcoat is here, $10 to $30.

Whatever your expectations are as to fit, cloth, style, they shall first be made higher and then be gratified.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

OLGA NETHERSOLE COMING BACK

The English Star to be Under the Management of Charles and Daniel Frohman for Several Years.

Olga Nethersole and her brother, Louis Nethersole, sailed for Europe in the American Line steamer New-York yesterday. Miss Nethersole's American tour has been very profitable to her, whatever it may have been to her manager, for she has received a weekly salary of $500, with liberal allowances for expenses, ever since she stepped foot on American soil.

On the eve of her departure, Miss Nethersole settled her future, so far as this country is concerned, by signing a contract, which is to run for several years, under

Olga Nethersole.

Sailed for Europe yesterday, but is coming back.

which she is to return to America for annual tours, and also to play in London under her American managers. These managers, in the future, will be Charles and Daniel Frohman, who now, for the first time, appear as jointly interested in a foreign star.

The contract is more wide-reaching than the usual contract made by American managers. Miss Nethersole is to appear not only in America, but she is to appear under them in London and the English provinces, and a series of engagements is to be arranged for her in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. A permanent company is to be organized to support her during her tour in this country, and this company may go with her to England next year. Her next tour in America will begin in October, and next March she will begin a short season in London, where she will appear for the first time there as Camille, a character which she created during her season at Palmer's Theatre, in this city.

Miss Nethersole is to retain in her repertory under the Frohman management "Camille," "Romeo and Juliet," and all the plays in which she has been notably successful, and she is to add a number of Shakespearean characters to her list. Her annual American tours will embrace all the large cities in this country, and special scenery and costumes will be provided for all her plays. The Frohman brothers regard her as one of the most promising stars that has appeared on the English-speaking stage for years, and they will give her every opportunity to develop the powers which they believe she possesses.

Miss Nethersole is to play a ten weeks' engagement in London, beginning May 6, but this will not be under the Frohman contract. She made no allusion to this contract when seen on the steamer yesterday, but contented herself with saying that she was delighted with the reception accorded her in this country, and that she hoped to return soon.

Cissy Loftus, the English mimic, and her husband, Justin McCarthy, were also passengers on the New-York.

A Two-Pound Baby.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 10.—Except in the matter of size, a baby girl born here Tuesday night is as other babies. She is perfectly formed, and seems to have good health, and there is no doubt her lungs are unimpaired, even though they are necessarily small to fit into the body. The child's parents are Reed and Essie Force. Both are ordinary-sized people. The child weighs a shade less than two pounds, and a teacup will cover the head. The doctors think the child will live.

Ladies' Gloves.

4 button Walking Gloves, English Red,

75 cts.

4 button Suéde—Tan and Mode shades—Paris points,

90 cts.

4 button Glacé Kid, wide embroidery — Ficelle, Tan, Mode, White and Pearl,

95 cts.

Agents for the Celebrated REYNIER Gloves.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY,

OR

COLUMBIAN ORDER.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

BROTHERS: You are respectfully requested to attend the annual meeting of the society for the election of Sachems and officers in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, on

Monday Evening, April 15, 1895,

at half an hour after the setting of the sun. By order of the Grand Sachem.

JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Secretary.

Manhattan, Season of Blossoms, 4th moon; Year of Discovery, 403d; of Independence, 119th, and of the institution, the 106th.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Grand Display

Parasols

All the Latest Novelties in plain and fancy trimmed Chiffons and Lace Effects.

Novelties in Coachings.

Plain Colors, Changeable Stripes, Checks, and Figured Silks.

POPULAR PRICES.

Gloves

Elegant Line Ladies' Kid Gloves for Easter.

All the Newest Colorings. FIT GUARANTEED.

SPECIAL.

Four-button Emb'd Kid Gloves, Tans, Modes, and Pearl,

98c. pair.

Full Line Men's Kid Gloves for Street and Evening Wear.

Easter Novelties IN Ladies' Capes

Silk Capes, full flare, trimmed with Chiffon or Braided and Beaded and Lace trimmed,

7.98 upward.

Cloth Capes, single and double effects, full circular shape,

2.98 upward.

Extreme Novelties in Velvet, Satin, and Cloth Capes, Silk Lined,

14.98 upward.

1,000

Ladies' Jackets

IN

English Tweed, Scotch Mixtures, Covert Cloths, and Kerseys,

3.98 upward.

SPELLMAN'S HATS

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Spring Styles Now Ready.

Best in Quality.

Lowest in Price.

Corner Park Row and Chambers St.

(109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 Chambers St.)

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation on Saturday and Sunday next.

—At the Produce Exchange yesterday the membership certificate of Leonard Hazeltine was sold at auction. George R. Green bought it for $350.

—William P. Campbell, for many years chief inspector of cotton at the Cotton Exchange, resigned that position yesterday.

—Joseph J. Morrison took the oath of office as Assistant Appraiser, at the Custom House, yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—The will of Herman Bleck was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $15,000. He leaves the house at 330 South Third Street to Anna Neingst, and he also leaves other property to his brothers. The will provides that in case of contest the share of the persons contesting is to go to the executor and by him to be turned over to some charitable institution.

—Lillie Bennett, eight years old, on June 30, 1893, was crossing Gates Avenue at Stuyvesant Avenue, when she was run down and severely injured by a Gates Avenue trolley car. Through her guardian, Charles H. Archibald, she sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $50,000, and yesterday a jury, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, awarded her a verdict of $6,000.

—Gustave Heinz, as administrator of his infant son, Leonard Heinz, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Kellogg, yesterday was awarded a verdict of $3,500 against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the loss of his son's services. The child, while playing on Park Avenue, was run over by a trolley car, receiving injuries which resulted in death.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the City of Brooklyn to pay $27,000 to the Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company for lighting the old town of New-Utrecht during July, August, and September, 1894.

—Six policemen in Brooklyn were fined various sums for dereliction of duty. The total fines amounted to ninety-five days' pay. Frances H. Johnson of the Twenty-fourth Sub-Precinct lead off with a fine of thirty days' pay for leaving his post and attending a party.

—A. St. Ann's Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Good Friday evening, a selected choir from St. Ann's and the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New-York, will render Sir John Staines's "The Crucifixion."

—The cargo of cotton on the lighter Russell, lying at the foot of Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, yesterday was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000. The lighter was damaged $1,000.

Yonkers.

—Frederic Shounard, President of the Board of Education, recently requested all the members and ex-members of the Board of Education and the ex-members of the Old District Board to send him photographs of themselves. Many responded, and their pictures now adorn the south wall of the meeting room of the Board of Education in the High School Building.

—A delegation from the Yonkers Board of Trade, headed by President E. K. Martin, went to Albany yesterday to urge the passage of the bill introduced in the Senate and in the Assembly providing for improved transit between Yonkers and the lower part of New-York by through express trains.

—In the foreclosure suit of Leslie M. Saunders against James Stewart and others, Referee William J. McCready has sold at public auction the plot of land on the southeast corner of Wells and Woodworth Avenues, 75 feet front on the latter and 100 feet on the former, to William H. Doty, for $9,710.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club has arranged for a dance, to be given on Monday evening, April 15, at which the patronesses will be Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. William R. Innis, Mrs. Arthur White, and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr.

—The first in a course of free illustrated lectures will be given this evening in the Assembly Hall of Eickemeyer School No. 2, under the auspices of the Board of Education, by J. Perry Worden, on "Touring in England and Scotland."

—President Easton has appointed Gabriel Reevs, Edward Martin, Jr., Frank G. Rossire, G. B. Skinner, and Carroll Moore a Tennis Committee of the Palisade Boat Club for the ensuing year.

—Treasurer Getty's report to the Board of Education on Tuesday night showed a balance on hand of $9,021.05. Warrants amounting to $18,247.10 had been paid out during the month of March.

—The Fire Commissioners have given numerical designation to the three new companies. Avalanche is to be Hose Company No. 7; Shannondale, No. 8, and Lowerre, No. 9.

—Miss Katharine Brown entertained a party of friends at her home, corner of Nepperhan Avenue and Chestnut Street, on Tuesday evening.

—Byron & Flannigan have been awarded the contract for grading Van Cortlandt Park Avenue for $25,861.15.

Carpet Dep't.

This Week,

we will sell a number of this season's patterns, best quality

Wiltons, $1.25,

formerly $2.25,

and

Domestic Axminster, Body Brussels and Moquettes,

85 cts.

A new Importation of

Oriental Rugs,

opened on Monday.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GEORGE DITTON VERY SERIOUSLY BURNED

He Carried Benzine in His Pocket—A Cigarette Smoker Lighted It.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., April 10.—George Ditton of Cedar Grove, a pugilist of some pretensions as a light-weight fighter, was burned severely to-day, and it is thought he will die as a result.

Ditton was in the barroom of the Oak Grove Hotel. He had a bottle of benzine in his pocket. In sitting down he broke the bottle, and the benzine ran to the floor.

Acton Bunnell was in the act of lighting a cigarette at that moment and threw the lighted match away. It fell in the benzine on the floor, and in a second Ditton was enveloped in flames. Before the fire could be extinguished he was burned from head to foot.

Attacked by Three Men.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., April 10.—Mrs. J. S. Billings, wife of a New-York confectioner, was attacked by three men as she was walking along the plank road near East Rutherford to-night. At the nearest house Mrs. Billings told what had happened. Detective Dupuy and Jacob Roeback later arrested, after a hard fight, two men, whom Mrs. Billings will endeavor to identify in the morning.

Cowperthwait's Store· 104 W. 14th St. OFFERS BEST NEWEST CHEAPEST CARPETS

Thursday
April 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TO INCREASE TRADE SOUTH

Gen. Avery Tells of His Mission to South America.

WILL AID THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Countries Ready to Send Products and Take Part in the Big Exhibition — Outlook for More Commerce.

Gen. I. W. Avery, the Commissioner to South America from the Cotton States and International Exposition, which is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, this year, to Jan. 1, 1896, has arrived in New-York from the Island of Santa Lucia. He was visited yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times and told the results of his journey.

The General gave an interesting story of his travels in the lower American continent. He reports that the countries of South America will send very fine exhibits to the exposition.

Gen. Avery was sent out by the exposition and Secretary Gresham of the State Department to secure the co-operation of the South American countries. The object of his voyage was to enlarge the trade between the two continents, an undertaking in which this Government is interested.

Gen. Avery took with him letters from Secretary Gresham to all the United States Ministers in South America, asking them to co-operate in his purposes. He also took letters from the South American Ministers at Washington to their respective Governments and the public and business leaders urging co-operation in the object of the visit.

"I went to Brazil," said Gen. Avery, "to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay, and was on the way to Venezuela when I was caught by the quarantine in the Island of Santa Lucia, and had to come back to the United States in order to get to Venezuela.

"I left Atlanta six months ago. I found the Congresses in session in Argentina and Chile, and both of them promptly voted money for exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

"Paraguay is going to send, or, rather, is going to have sent, to the exposition the exhibit of that country at the World's Fair, which is now in the possession of a Chicago society. Paraguay will add materially to the exhibit, so as to bring it up to date. The exhibit will consist mainly of woods and wools.

"Uruguay holds an exposition of its own this year, and the reciprocal representations of each country are being arranged between the two. The matter was left by me in the hands of Granville Stuart, the United States Minister.

"Venezuela has officially notified our Government of her purpose to take part in the Atlanta Exposition, and I will go to that country merely to close up the arrangements.

"In Brazil I brought the subject of our cotton exposition before the old Government of Peixoto and also the new Government of President Moraes. Both Governments warmly sanctioned the project and promised their co-operation.

"Since then they have had cholera and yellow fever in Brazil, and they have had a constant quarantine of other countries, and these things have seriously impaired the Brazilian trade. There is also a revolution in the southern province of Rio Grande do Sul, which is giving the Government much trouble. These obstacles have checked Brazilian co-operation with our exposition, and will probably defeat further co-operation.

"But the State of Minas Geraes, the richest in Brazil, is endeavoring to get up an exhibit of its own for our exposition, composed mainly of minerals and woods. The arrangements have been left in the hands of Thomas L. Thompson, the United States Minister.

"The necessity of this movement on our part in South America is shown by the fact that out of $911,000,000 foreign trade that South America does each year, only $130,000,000, or one-seventh, is done by the United States. Of that, the United States sells South America but one-fourth, or $32,000,000, and buys $91,000,000. There is thus a heavy balance of trade against us. And of the American business with our sister continent, the money part of the transactions are performed in Europe, and the goods are mostly hauled in European vessels. Europe gets the exchanges and the freight.

"Europe sells most of the goods that South America wants, while the United States is the largest purchaser. This is due to five business facts, or conditions:

"First—We have no banks in South America. Europe has them everywhere.

"Second—We run but few steamships to South America. Europe runs them everywhere there.

"Third—We have no United States stores in South America. Europe has her stores in all parts of that continent.

"Fourth—We sell for cash. Europe gives credit.

"Fifth—Europe makes goods and packs them to suit the South American trade. We don't.

"The people of South America have a universal and an intense desire for trade and friendship with us, and there is now an unexampled opportunity for the United States, by using simple business methods, to get the trade of that continent."

Speaking of the exposition, Gen. Avery said: "It is going forward, making great progress. We started to build seven buildings. We are now building twelve. We are getting applications for space from all over the world. It is probably the most practical move of this kind in the South since the war. Everything promises a thorough and complete success. Charles A. Collier, the President and Director General of our exposition, was the President of the Piedmont Exposition, and his fine management made a success of that exposition. Samuel M. Inman, Chairman of our Finance Committee, is at the head of the largest cotton house in the South. The entire Directory is composed of the most influential men, among them, Capt. J. W. English, the banker and manufacturer."

Gen. Avery had unusual opportunities for studying the countries and peoples of South America.

"There is no country in the world of greater natural riches than Brazil," he said. "She is nearly one-half of the area of South America, and is almost as large as the United States. She is noted for her coffee, sugar, fine woods, and her water power. Brazil has 3,800 miles of sea coast. There is a great deal of monetary depression there now, due to revolutions, disease, and quarantine. What is needed in Brazil is a stable government. The Brazilians are an excellent people. President Moraes is a genuine statesman, a man who, even in the days of the empire, was a genuine Republican. He has a full comprehension of republican ideas and institutions.

"Cotton is becoming an important crop in Brazil. There are now ninety cotton factories there, and they use the native crop. They raise between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bags of cotton annually. They are trying to develop a railroad system, and one American firm has sold to Brazil $1,000,000 worth of railroad engines.

"Argentina is a most interesting country. It is mainly lowland. It is an agricultural country, with rich prairies. Next to Australia, it is the leading sheep and wool country. There are there 125,000,000 sheep and 30,000,000 cattle. American enterprise is getting into Argentina. The English are doing much of the sheep raising. There is a railroad between the City of Buenos Ayres and every State in the republic. The docks of Buenos Ayres are next to those of Liverpool. They cost $16,000,000. Buenos Ayres is the most progressive city in South America. It has the finest facilities for commerce. Their waterworks cost $45,000,000, and they have a water tank in Buenos Ayres that holds 70,000,000 gallons, and is inclosed in a building that cost $3,500,000. It is a tank in a palace. The palace was made in Paris. In Buenos Ayres they have a wool market that cost $5,000,000, in which I saw $20,000,000 worth of wool. The building is fire-proof and waterproof.

"Paraguay is a back country. It is as yet not much developed. It is an agricultural country, and has good cotton lands. The people are of Spanish blood. The women of Paraguay make the most beautiful hand lace and the most unique jewelry. It is a healthy, but very hot, country.

Uruguay is an agricultural country. There are two things remarkable about it. In the first place, it is the only country in South America that has been able to have a stable currency. They have no gold, but only silver and paper, which rank higher than French, English, and American gold. The American gold dollar is worth but 96 cents in Uruguay, and the British sovereign but $4.70. The country is developing.

"Montevideo is a most finished city. It is the most complete South American city in its metropolitan features. At the intersections of the principal streets there are arches of colored gas globes, which give the whole city a beautiful roof-garden effect at night. The Montevideans have a genius for entertainment and ornamentation.

"Chile is the strong country, the country with individuality. Santiago is a princely city—typical of the aristocratic and elegant character of the people. The Chilean plantations are divided by lines of beautiful Lombardy poplars. There are many fine gardens. The Valley of Acondagua, between Los Andes and Llalilai, (pronounced Yiyi,) is one of the most beautiful in the world.

"I did not get to Peru because of the revolution there."

SPENT THREE YEARS IN JAIL

BROOKLYN'S MOST OBSTINATE MAN AT LAST SET FREE.

William Maxwell Preferred to Languish in Raymond Street Jail Rather than Support His Wife.

William Maxwell, who has been looked upon as being the most obstinate man in Brooklyn, and who for three years, owing to his obstinacy, has occupied a cell in Raymond Street Jail, that city, was released from that institution yesterday by Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions.

The reason he has spent so much time in jail and in idleness is that he absolutely refused to support his wife and family, and after he once got in jail he refused to ask for his release.

Seven years ago William Maxwell was an engraver and did a good business in this city. He was married, and, with his wife and four children, lived in Flatbush. His business began to grow bad, and after a while the domestic relations began to be on a par with the business. At last his wife swore out a warrant for his arrest on the charge of abandonment.

He was first arrested in October, 1888, and he then took a vow that he would never support either his wife or his family. He was sent to jail, and remained there until 1890, when the complaint was discontinued by his wife. He was then discharged from custody.

He again got in the toils in August of last year, and was arraigned before Police Justice Steers. Mrs. Maxwell claimed that for three years he had absolutely done nothing for his family. He told Justice Steers that he would die in prison before he would support his wife.

When the magistrate asked him why he refused to support his wife, he said that he did not intend to make his family affairs public, and was willing to go to jail, but as for talking about the matter, that he would not do.

Some of his friends offered to go bail for him, but this kind offer he refused to accept, and Justice Steers committed him to Raymond Street Jail.

The Grand Jury in November, 1894, heard of his case, and they said they would recommend his release if he would only promise to support his wife, but he said he would not do so and would die in jail first.

Deputy Warden Wilson, who had taken an interest in Maxwell on account of his health, determined to get him out of jail, and he at last prevailed upon him to write a letter to Judge Moore. The letter was written after Mr. Wilson had entreated him many times, and on Tuesday the letter was penned and Deputy Warden Wilson carried it personally to Judge Moore.

Judge Moore said that before he could discharge the man the Commissioners of Charities must approve such action, and Wilson then went to the office of the Charities Commissioners and explained the case to them.

President Adolph Simis countersigned the letter, and when it was presented to Judge Moore he granted the application, and Maxwell was released.

On several other occasions Deputy Warden Wilson had asked Judge Moore to release Maxwell, but the magistrate said he would not do so on account of the man's stubbornness.

SOME WHEAT WAS BENEFITED BY RAIN

More Moisture Is Required to Save the Crops in Some Quarters.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The April report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of Winter wheat on the 1st of April 81.4, as against 36.7 last year. It was 77.4 in 1893, 86.1 in 1892, and 96.9 for the year 1891. The average for rye is 87.

The averages of wheat for the principal States are: New-York, 92; Pennsylvania, 92; Kentucky, 86; Ohio, 86; Michigan, 67; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 89; Kansas, 53; Nebraska, 45; California, 94.

Generally the past Winter has been hard on wheat. The Fall of 1894 was a dry one and not favorable in many States, either to germination or to the maintenance of the vitality of the plant. The Spring has also been droughty over extended areas. Much good, however, has been produced by the rains in the latter part of March, particularly in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa.

Moderate rains also fell in Nebraska and South Dakota. It is reported, however, that the soil was so dry and had suffered so long from drought that it will require much heavier rains to produce any permanent effect. The average date of seeding for the whole country was Oct. 9. Very little damage from the Hessian fly is reported.

The conditions of farm animals, together with estimated losses, will be given as usual in the forthcoming April bulletin.

BERATES THE EX-SHERIFF

Lawyer Joseph H. Choate Attacks "Jimmy" O'Brien.

QUESTIONS THE WEIGHT OF HIS WORD

What He Said in Summing Up the Case of Mrs. O'Brien Against Charles Benner—He Compliments Mayor Strong.

Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the defendant in the suit of Mrs. Abbie E. O'Brien, he wife of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, against Charles Benner, a Wall Street lawyer, on trial before Judge Dugro and a jury, in the Superior Court, for the recovery of $25,000 damages on a stock transaction, took occasion yesterday in his summing up to make a savage attack upon the character and reputation of the ex-Sheriff.

The trial, which has occupied nearly four weeks, was finished, and the case is in the hands of the jury, which was ordered to bring in a sealed verdict.

Mrs. O'Brien alleged that through Roger Pryor, Jr., who acted as her agent, she purchased from Benner 2,501 shares of the Union National Gas Saving Company, on Benner's representations that the company owned the exclusive rights to the Sherman gas machines, and that the company was in a solvent condition. She paid $19,500 for the shares, and asserts in her complaint that the representations made by Benner were false and that the company's liabilities were in excess of its assets. Col. E. James and Gratz Nathan appeared for Mrs. O'Brien.

Benner was represented by Joseph H. Choate and Joseph Larocque, who is an old personal friend of the defendant. In their answer they contended that Benner had made no false representations, and that abundant opportunity had been offered the ex-Sheriff, his wife, and her agent, to investigate the affairs of the company before the sale was made, and that, as a matter of fact, such an investigation was made.

One of the chief witnesses for the plaintiff was ex-Sheriff O'Brien, and his testimony was supported by Major Marcus C. Dougherty, a prominent member of the O'Brien Democracy. All the testimony was finished on Tuesday, and yesterday morning Mr. Choate began his address on behalf of the defendant. After referring to the effect that an adverse verdict would have on the defendant, who, he said, was an educated gentleman, and had been a respected member of the bar since 1878, he said that the testimony of the defendant as to the conversations in relation to the sale of the stock was more entitled to belief than the testimony of O'Brien and those who corroborated him, based upon the recollection of what occurred two years and a half ago. A man's good reputation, he said, should not be destroyed by such evidence.

"We have a good illustration of the value of the report of conversations which are said to have ocucrred," said Mr. Choate, "in the different stories which are told about a conversation between our Mayor and certain Republican politicians. This has given rise to a grave question of veracity. The Mayor, steadfast and true to his principles, says that he absolutely refused to promise any man an office prior to the election. Yet these leading Republicans, men of equal reputation, not quite as great in some respects as the Mayor, perhaps, put their heads together and arrive at quite a different construction upon the reported conversation.

"What is the result? Although there are five men against the Mayor, and all of them hang together, yet they cannot get credit for their story. The community, notwithstanding the agreement of these pantatas and their lieutenants, does not believe that the Mayor promised to give any gentleman or any loafer an office. This is a good illustration of the reliance, or, rather, the want of reliance, to be placed on the differing versions of a conversation held nearly three years ago. The word of a man of good character, however, can stand against that of a dozen other men.

"The plaintiff in the case is nominally Mrs. O'Brien, but the real plaintiff who is prosecuting this case, is ex-Sheriff Jimmy O'Brien. And who is this Jimmy O'Brien, ex-Sheriff, ex-Senator, and ex-Congressman? Whose money was the $19,500 paid for the stock? There were many judgments against O'Brien, and, although it was his money, he could not do the business openly, but he bought the shares in the name of his wife and through an agent. That is the reason Pryor's name was used in the transaction.

"O'Brien has told a great deal about himself on the witness stand, but there was a great deal that he did not tell, and I spared him the humiliation of having to tell of his crimes and past record, because it was past history. He is a political gladiator, with a little handful of mercenary followers, whose aim is not the public good, but the spoils to be gotten. You know whose disciple he was. It is for you to say whether his word is to be taken against that of any honest man. Yes, you know the long list of offices which he has held; but did he ever hold one of them for the public good, or was it for the benefit of himself and the little gang of mercenaries with whom he flocks from party to party? He can barely read and write, he was never in school a day in his life, he was a mere growth of the streets of New-York.

"A watchman for six years, then Senator, then Sheriff, then Congressman. Which of you can say that he filled any of these offices for the public good? It would take the testimony of an army of O'Briens to weigh a feather against the word of an honest man. He admits that he has never been engaged in a legitimate business. He has been a politician, and, since he has ceased to hold office, has been a gambler in Wall Street. Such a man has always a gang of satellites about him, and he brought his gang to court to testify for him.

"When we in the past wanted to fight fire with fire, we made use of Jimmy O'Brien. When we wanted to kill Tweed we used his renegade followers to fight him. I know this, for I was a party to it, but I am not particularly proud of it."

Mr. Choate then reviewed the testimony in the case, and discussed the character of the witnesses who had testified for Mrs. O'Brien. He contended that from the testimony of the witness, Pryor, it was shown that Benner had no intention to deceive. He also told the jury that the testimony showed that Benner's connection with the management of the company had not been active, and, for his knowledge of its affairs, he depended upon the representations made to him by the other officers.

Col. James, in summing up for the plaintiff, did not refer in any way to the onslaught made by Mr. Choate on the character of O'Brien, but devoted his entire attention to the evidence. He said that the company was originally hatched in iniquity, and shortly after Benner brought forty shares of stock the capital was increased five fold. In 1890 Mr. Benner, the lawyer said, lent the company, to relieve it of financial distree, $300, and took as security $17,000 of its book accounts, and a little later, in return for an advance of $10,000, got 2,000 shares and the agreement of its officers to release arrears of their salaries.

Col. James recounted the litigation which resulted in the issuance of an injunction against the Union National Gas Company, which crippled it, by preventing the free manufacture of the gas-saving machines, and how in the Summer of 1892 the company compromised a $300 claim of an employe for $100, and had to pay it at the rate of $25 a month. He contended that the testimony showed that Benner knew all about the condition of the company's affairs, as he had acted professionally for it.

Judge Dugro, in his charge to the jury, confined himself entirely to the law in the case. He said that he would not refer to the testimony, to which the jury had listened so patiently for nearly four weeks, lest he might give one side or the other undue preponderance. The jurymen had seen the witnesses and had heard them testify, and were well able to judge on which side was a preponderance of trustworthy testimony. The plaintiff, he said, was not entitled to obtain relief from a bad bargain or a mistake, but if she had been deceived and influenced by false representations on the part of the defendant, she was entitled to compensation for her losses.

The jury retired at 3:15, and at 4:30, not having agreed upon a verdict, Judge Dugro left the Court House, after directing that a sealed verdict be returned this morning.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien entered the courtroom as Mr. Choate was concluding his speech. When asked what he had to say in reply to Mr. Choate's attack, he said:

"Choate has got a weak case, and he knows it. He is trying to throw dust in the eyes of the jury by indulging in personalities and attacking me. We will win sure."

The ex-Sheriff, to whom a Police Commissionership was offered by Mayor Strong, said, in relation to his possible acceptance:

"I shall decide before the end of the week whether to accept or decline the Police Commissionership which Mayor Strong has offered to me."

Mayor Strong is of the opinion that he will decline it. That was the impression the Mayor says he got from his last interview with O'Brien, about two weeks ago.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT METHODS

New Superintendent to Make a Report—Surprises in Store when Slipshod Work Is Exposed.

Superintendent of Buildings Stevenson Constable will make a report to the Mayor within a few days, giving the result of his investigation of the Building Department. It is understood that the report will show the workings of office holders in the department during his predecessor's term, in a most unfavorable light.

It will allege, according to report, gross neglect and abuses, to which may be traced recent calamities, such as the Orchard Street disaster, and it will give suggestions for the reorganization of the department.

Superintendent Constable declined yesterday to discuss in detail the report which is being completed.

"In a few days," he said, "everything will be made known, and I expect there will be some surprises when it is seen in what a slipshod manner this department has been conducted. Not only have our predecessors left us an accumulation of permits and plans to dispose of, but investigation shows that they did not give proper attention to those they handled.

"In many cases buildings have been begun before the permits were given out, and the buildings have frequently not conformed to the plans. There are hundreds of houses in the city at the present time having no fire escapes, and many others that are ready to topple over by reason of the bad materials used in their construction.

"I intend that all the requirements of the law shall be carried out to the full, and that all plans received here shall be thoroughly examined."

Over 500 plans for buildings are now on file awaiting the action of the Superintendent. It is expected that by the end of the week this accumulation will have been disposed of. These new buildings will give employment to thousands of men.

MERIDEN'S MANY ATTRACTIONS

Set Forth in a Handsome Souvenir Edition of Meriden Daily Journal.

The Meriden (Conn.) Daily Journal has recently issued a handsome art souvenir edition, illustrated and compiled by Mr. C. B. Gillespie. It contains a vast amount of interesting information relative to the health, wealth, and prosperity of that thriving New-England city, together with statements showing its remarkable growth within the last few years and its present importance in the mercantile world. Special chapters are devoted to its educational, religious, residential, and business advantages, banks, manufactures, trade, citizens, and comfortable homes.

Perhaps no city in New-England has had a more phenomenal growth in recent years than Meriden, and its citizens are justly proud of the fact. When the city was incorporated, in 1867, it had only 8,000 inhabitants; to-day it has very nearly 35,000. While it has been making such rapid strides in population and health, its leading men have not forgotten that it is a city of homes as well as of manufactures, and much has been done to beautify it. Few cities of the size of Meriden have within their borders such a delightful pleasure resort as Hanover Park.

A very striking feature of this altogether handsome souvenir edition of The Journal are the illustrations. They are of the chief public buildings, prominent citizens, and handsome streets and homes.

The Campbell-Miner Contest.

The only thing done at the hearing in John J. Adams's office, at 320 Broadway, yesterday morning in Timothy J. Campbell's contest of Henry Miner's election to Congress from the Ninth District was to put in evidence the official election returns from that district.

According to these returns, Henry C. Miner received 8,038 votes, Campbell 7,084, Simpson 5,214, and Daniel De Leon, the Socialist candidate, 2,358. There were 236 defective ballots. The vote was about 93 per cent. of the registration.

The hearing was adjourned to next Wednesday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

THE ST. PAUL IS LAUNCHED

Not the Slightest Hitch Occurs in the Programme.

IS CHRISTENED BY MISS GRISCOM

The Crowd Nearly as Large as That Which Gathered Three Weeks Ago — Speeches of Congratulation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—From ways made as slippery as the best selected tallow could render them the International Navigation Company's steamship St. Paul was launched from Cramp's shipyard today in the presence of almost as great a throng as gathered on the occasion of the abortive attempt on March 25.

Since the first attempt to launch the ship the sliding ways that were under her at that time had all been removed, the gummed tallow carefully scraped off the ground ways and hull, and new ways built. The tallow used to-day was subjected to the most careful scrutiny before it was put upon the blocks, and it was seen that it ran free and slushy. That the failure of the ship to start at the first attempted launch was believed by the Cramps to be entirely due to the poor quality of the tallow, and not to any overweighting of the ship has been shown by the continuance of work upon her. The heavy iron bridge has been put in position within the last two weeks, and work upon the interior has actively progressed.

It was expected that the launch would take place about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon upon the flood tide, but the rains descended and swelled the river bank full, and advantage was taken of this freshet to launch the boat some time before the hour fixed. Nearly the same party was gathered upon the christening platform to-day as was there upon March 25. A number of the guests from St. Paul, who came on to attend the christening, remained over until to-day, and, as one gentleman expressed it, he proposed "to stay here all Summer if he had to, to see that boat launched." Those that were present from St. Paul were J. J. Parker, President of Councils, and the Mayor's representative; Col. Clough, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Peet, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee; George R. Finch, John A. Stees, Alfred H. Stees, Miss May E. Stees, Judge and Mrs. Charles E. Ottis, W. D. Cornish, C. H. Holdridge, and Mr. Chittenden. In addition to these guests from St. Paul most of the Philadelphians who received tickets for the previous attempt were again present, and the Pennsylvania Legislature again adjourned and viewed the launch from a steamboat on the river. Gov. Hastings, President Clement A. Griscom of the International Navigation Company, and most of the officers and Directors of the steamship Company and the Cramp company were gathered around the small platform about the bows upon which was Miss Frances C. Griscom, the young daughter of President Griscomb and the sponsor of the ship, and some young friends, schoolmates of hers, in Miss Galbraith's school, at Haverford, were collected, awaiting the moment for the launch.

When the tie-piece was sawed through and the ship began to move, Miss Griscom struck the bottle of champagne vigorously upon the bow, shattering the glass, and christening the vessel the "St. Paul" as the foaming liquor dripped from the keel of the swift-moving hull. The fast-running tide carried the St. Paul some distance down the river before the anchors were let go, when she was brought up.

After the launch a luncheon was served in the mold loft, and the congratulatory speeches that were perforce omitted on March 25 were made with the greatest spirit and vim as if their deliverers had not been compelled to keep them bottled up in their minds for two weeks.

Speeches were made by Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, and Henry W. Cramp.

J. J. Parker of St. Paul responded to the toast "City of St. Paul," and Judge Ottis of St. Paul responded to the toast "Our Guests."

MAY REVOKE THE CONTRACT OF GILLIES

The Navy Department Anxious to Complete Work at Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Herbert sent telegraphic orders to Commodore Sicord, commanding the New-York Navy Yard, to permit Simpson & Co. and other dry-dock builders to examine the uncompleted work on the big Broklyn naval dock, to make measurements of the work and to secure all information they may need to enable them to submit bids for completing the dock in case the Gillies' contract is annulled.

This action is taken by the Secretary in order that no time may be lost in continuing the work. The dock is greatly needed by ships of the navy, and an effort will be made to complete it as rapidly as possible.

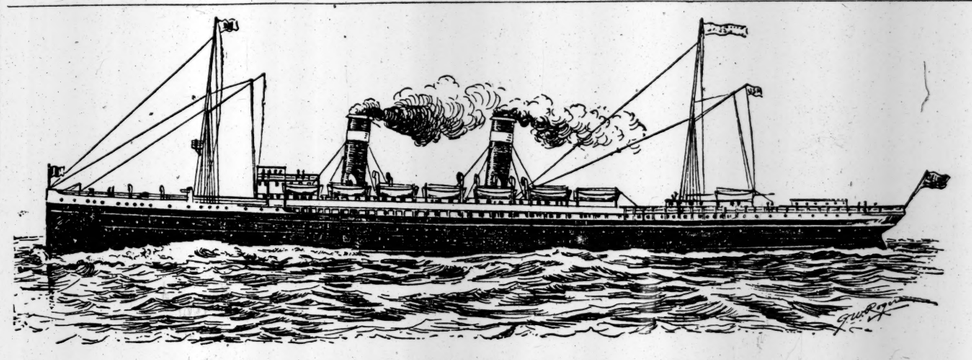
Contractor Gillies, who is now many months behind his contract, will be given a last opportunity to be heard in his own behalf at the Navy Department to-morrow afternoon.

Action of the State Land Board.

ALBANY, April 10.—At a meeting of the State Land Board to-day lands under waters of Sheepshead Bay were granted to the Manhattan Beach and Land Company upon payment to the State of $50,000. The ravages of the sea upon the stretch of beach occasioned the application to the board.

Lands were awarded to the Barber Asphalt Paving Company under the waters of the East River at Long Island City for purposes of commerce.

Permission was granted Charles Bennett and Orlando Shaw to work a garnet mine on State lands in Essex County, near the village of Minerva. This permission was granted under the law giving authority to the board to allow discoverers to operate mines.



THE STEAMSHIP ST. PAUL.

EX-PARK COMMISSIONERS PLEAD

They Have Leave to Withdraw Their Pleas of Not Guilty and Demur—McLaughlin's Trial for Monday.

Seven of the eight men who were indicted by the Oyer and Terminer Extraordinary Grand Jury on Friday were to have pleaded to their indictments before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning.

Justice Barrett called the cases of ex-Park Commissioners Clausen, Straus, and Tappen, but not one of the three was present. There was an array of legal talent to look out for their cases though. Mr. Straus was represented by Frederic R. Coudert and Edwin Einstein; De Lancey Nicoll and Francis L. Wellman appeared for Mr. Clausen, and Abal Crook for Mr. Tappen.

The proceedings, so far as they directly concerned the ex-Park Commissioners, were brief. Clerk Carroll called for the three ex-Commissioners, and De Lancey Nicoll, who explained that for the present he represented all three men, stepped forward, and, on behalf of his clients, pleaded not guilty, with leave to withdraw that plea within ten days and enter a demurrer.

Mr. Nicoll is counsel also for Thomas J. Brady, the former Superintendent of Buildings, and when Mr. Brady's name was called Mr. Nicoll entered the same plea for him that he had for the ex-Park Commissioners.

Patrolmen Hugh Cassidy, Edward J. Miley, and John H. Thrall of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who were charged with having attempted to extort money from ex-Surveyor Hans S. Beattie, were represented by Louis J. Grant, who asked that they be allowed until to-day to plead. Justice Barrett granted this request.

After the recent indictment pleas had been disposed of, the question was argued as to whether the trial of either Sergt. O'Toole or Detective Sergeant Frink should go on at once. Both men were in court with counsel, and George F. Elliott, who represented Frink, told Justice Barrett that his witnesses were in court, after a lot of trouble in getting them together, and asked that his client's case be tried at once.

Col. Fellows opposed this request, stating that Lawyer Elliott had been informed that the trial of Frink would not be undertaken until O'Toole's case had been disposed of. He said that he had reasons, which were in the interest of justice and which it would not be wise to make public yet, for insisting upon this, and asked that the trial of Frink go over until next week, after the trial of Inspector McLaughlin. Justice Barrett agreed with the District Attorney, and so the cases were put over until next week, leaving nothing in the way of putting Inspector McLaughlin on trial Monday.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA

Capt. Zalinski Saw No Signs of Hostility in the Former Country.

Capt. Zalinski of dynamite-gun fame, now a retired United States Army officer, has been visiting South America. When he was in Buenos Ayres recently, The Times of that city obtained the following interview in regard to the possibility of war between Chile and the Argentine Republic:

"During my visit to Chile, I had the honor of an interview with his Excellency President Montt. I met officers of the navy and army. I came in contact with people of different classes and occupations, but in no instance did I detect feelings or expressions of hostility toward Argentina or any intent to wage war against her. That the officials might have been reticent in such matters it is easy to understand; but I believe I would have detected it, had there been an undercurrent of hostile feeling. Had such feeling existed among the people I met, it would have been manifested.

"I had a brief interview with his Excellency the President, and it was very evident that his mind was wholly occupied with questions of internal improvement and of finance, and apparently not at all with those of war.

"Nevertheless, the authorities of the army and navy were steadily taking measures dictated by common prudence to place both of these arms in a state of maximum efficiency, to provide for emergencies that might arise. I do not deem this as an indication of aggressive intentions. It is a duty for all nations to be prepared to repel invasions, and to resent aggression, when arbitration is not available or appears to be undesirable.

"The main question that appears to be at issue between Chile and Argentina is that of fixing the boundaries. The longer the time that elapses before the settlement of this question, the more numerous and grave the difficulties.

"It behooves both countries to proceed with energy to a settlement. The joint commissions should rapidly determine such points as are beyond question, and leave the points that are doubtful to a board of arbitration composed of able engineers and jurists of other nations."

LAY DOWN BEFORE A TRAIN WITH HER CHILD

An Unknown Woman Killed Near Mystic, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 10.—An unknown woman and baby were killed at Mystic this noon by an express, over the Providence Road from Boston. As the train neared Mystic Station the woman with the child in her arms lay down on the track. She had first crossed to the water side, as if intending to go to the river, but seeing the train coming, turned and placed herself before it.

Acted on by the Board of Trade.

At its monthly meeting yesterday the Board of Trade and Transportation approved the harbor lines recommended to the Secretary of War by the Maritime Exchange.

Approval was given also of the bill presented in the Legislature to appropriate $50,000 for a survey of State lands in the Adirondacks. The Committee of Seventy bills were indorsed, as were also the plans for a new numbering of the piers. Increased wharfage charges were condemned. A Committee on City Affairs will be added to the board's list. A resolution was adopted calling on the Legislature to pass the Police Reorganization bills introduced by Messrs. Bradley and Pavey.

BEEF GOING STILL HIGHER

Advance Greater Than for a Quarter of a Century.

"BIG FOUR" DENY ANY COMBINATION

Scarcity of Fat Cattle and Corn Crop Conditions Cited as Causing the Rise—Prices In New-York's Market.

Porterhouse steaks sold in New-York yesterday at the stalls of the retail butchers at from 30 to 35 cents a pound. Sirloin steaks were sold at from 22 to 25 cents a pound, and fine sirloin roasts brought from 25 to 30 cents a pound. Round steak was sold at from 15 to 20 cents a pound.

The prices for beef in New-York are now higher than for a quarter of a century, and the present outlook is for a still further advance in the prices.

The cause for this unusual advance in the price of this great food staple is variously stated. The retail butchers in this city, as a rule, attribute the rise to a combination among the "Big Four" of the packing industry—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Hammond & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co. This view was also expressed yesterday by some of the large commission dealers.

The wholesalers and the large cattle killers say, on the other hand, that the rise in the price of beef is due to the scarcity of fat cattle.

H. O. Armour, who is the resident New-York and Eastern representative of Armour & Co., yesterday positively denied that there was any combination of cattle dealers.

"I know some of those who are making the statement that there is a combination to control the supply of cattle. They don't know what they are talking about. There is no combination of any kind. I wish there was, so far as the market is concerned. But it is not so. There is a genuine shortage in the supply of fat cattle. The thin ones do not come to the market, but are put into cans. We cannot get sufficient fat cattle. It is absurd to say we are holding them back on the farms. We don't own any farms.

"It is a fact, which few Eastern people understand that good prime beef can be made only from corn-fed cattle. The advance in price is not out of proportion to the shortage. We are not killing half as many cattle as we did a year ago, and there is an enormous falling off in the receipts of cattle at the leading Western markets.

"It would be better for us to close down than to try longer to operate at the prices that have been prevailing. I anticipate a still further, though no considerable, advance in the price of beef. The supply of Western corn-fed beef will continue to grow smaller until the new corn crop comes in. The advance in the price of pork has been due to the scarcity of corn. Out West it is the standard saying that corn makes hogs. The advance in mutton is due to the scarcity resulting from very free marketing during the last two years, owing to the low price of wool."

A representative of Bernecke & Co., butchers, said:

"There is undoubtedly a scarcity in the supply of cattle, and it is due to the scarcity of corn. The raisers out West take the big rawboned cattle and feed them on corn for the city markets. The raisers heard there would be a short corn crop and feared corn would be too high for them to raise cattle with profit. They did not therefore get together herds anything like as large as usual. Large numbers of cattle were sent into the Southwest to graze on grass. Grass-fed cattle, of course, are not held in high regard as beef in the Eastern markets. They do not compare with corn-fed cattle. Many cattle died during the Winter, owing to the unusually severe weather."

A large retail dealer in Washington Market said:

"While the short corn crop has no doubt affected the price of cattle, there is not the shortage that the dressed-beef people would have us imagine. The very high prices seem to me to show a combination among the large killers and packers in the West. I believe the market is being manipulated so as to show a small visible supply in the primary markets of the West. With the market in the hands of half a dozen houses, and with this handy excuse to cover their operations, there is little possibility that the price of dressed beef will get back to the old figures until the new corn can be used. We are expecting that beef will gradually keep on rising in price."

Some of the retailers pointed out yesterday that the existing situation is a good deal like that which prevailed two years ago, when, as was generally understood, the Chicago packers manipulated a corner in pork, to the cost of the retailers and the consumers. It was also pointed out that while there had been a shortage in the corn crop in Kansas and Nebraska, there had not been a shortage in Iowa and Illinois, from which States the larger part of the corn-fed cattle come to the Eastern markets.

The rise in the price of meats, especially beef, has been felt by no class more strongly than by the hotels, restaurants, and steamships. In many of the up-town restaurants the prices of steaks have been advanced. The business of the cold storage companies has been affected. The retail dealers have been running for months on short stocks, and the present rise has driven them to a strictly "hand to mouth" policy in respect to buying meat.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The story telegraphed from New-York that the recent advance in beef was not justified, and that the big Chicago packers were making an effort to control the meat market of the country and advance prices to consumers, is emphatically denied by Messrs. Nelson Morris, George F. Swift, Armour & Co., and other packers.

"The advance of the prices on dressed beef," said Nelson Morris, "is the natural result of the scarcity of cattle. Already this year the receipts of cattle at the four principal points—Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Kansas City—are 300,000 head behind last year's record. Last week the receipts were 29,000 head short, which is equal to 18,000,000 pounds of dressed beef. We are 16,000 head short already this week. The price of live stock is now $2 per 100 pounds higher than it was last year, and I expect to see prices go still higher."

Mr. Swift also denied that there was a combine among the packers, and said the cattle market was 30 per cent. higher now than it was last year, which fact is advancing the price of beef to consumers.

Manager Favorite of P. D. Armour & Co. said the statement that a pool had been formed by the big Western packers to advance the price of beef, was absurd. "It is scarcely worth denying," said he. "The only causes for the high price of cattle are the scarcity of beeves and the failure of the corn crop. The latter is, of course, the cause of the former. We are not working for the interests of other packers—that is certain. Besides, it would be impossible to form a pool of the kind alleged, if desired, so great is the diversity of interests among the Western packers. Last Saturday's receipts were the lowest I have ever known—only 500 head. I do not know anything about other markets, but one has only to use his eyes to see how things are going here."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Mr. Depew's Hopeful View of the Effect of the Presidents' Meeting.

RATE CUTTING WILL BE STOPPED

"The Very Idiocy of the Demoralization Was the Quickest Road to Returning Railroad Sanity" —Need of a Pooling Law.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central, regards the harmonious action taken by the joint committee of Presidents last Tuesday as likely to prove of much practical benefit to business interests generally: He said:

"I am of the opinion that the immediate effect of the action taken by the railroad Presidents yesterday will be, strange as it may appear after so many failures, both a restoration and a maintenance of east-bound rates. I believe that it will stop at once the demoralization now going on, which is greater than has been known in twenty years. As I said to you a few days ago, in commenting on the cut of 8 cents on east-bound traffic, the very idiocy of the demoralization was the quickest road to returning railroad sanity. The result of yesterday's meeting showed that the diagnosis of the disease was correct. The Presidents and managers never before evinced such an anxiety to escape from the conditions which their insane competitions had created.

"After May 1 you will hear no more about cut rates for some time to come. The recent tremendous demoralization in east-bound rates came about in spite of the best efforts of the railroad managers to prevent it. It demonstrates how largely, in fact almost wholly, in the interests of the public is a pooling law. If the people comprehended the extent to which they are suffering by the prohibition of railroad pooling, and the benefits they would derive from it, they would compel the calling of an extra session of Congress to pass a Pooling bill as the most important measure, in the interests of the people, that any Congress could consider.

"Without a pooling law, which enables the railroads to treat everybody alike, you have cut rates. The beneficiaries of cut rates are solely the great trusts and combinations. The small dealers and the small towns are wiped out of existence. Beef has advanced 4 cents a pound within the last two days. It is safe to say that if there had been a Pooling bill this advance would not have occurred.

"The trunk line railroads endeavored to equalize rates by the different lines without violating the anti-pooling law, by authorizing the Commissioner to grant a differential to the line that should run behind in its percentages until it could make up its fair proportion. For instance, the Grand Trunk, say, is behind 30,000 tons. The Commissioner says to the Grand Trunk, with the assent of the other roads, 'You can carry freight at 5 cents a hundred less than regular rates until you make up your deficiency through the additional business attracted to your line by the lesser rate.'

"Whereupon the grain elevator which is situated on another line, and cannot get its product to the Grand Trunk, threatens, rather than go out of business until the Grand Trunk's tonnage is made up, to move over to the Grand Trunk line permanently. The freight agent proceeds to satisfy this dissatisfied elevator man by a special rate. The agents of the other lines find it out. They become suspicious of one another, and rush helter skelter to the big shippers to get their business at any rates the shippers are willing to pay. In the meantime, the small shipper is out of business and in bankruptcy; the railroads are doing business at a loss, and the whole business of the country is demoralized."

ATCHISON PLAN INDORSED.

The Board of Directors Has Faith in Its Effectiveness.

A meeting of the Directors of the Atchison Railroad system was held in this city yesterday for the purpose of discussing the completed plan just published by the reorganization committee. There were present William L. Bull, James A. Blair, Charles S. Gleed, John A. McCall, B. P. Cheney, Jr., H. R. Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, Samuel C. Lawrence, George A. Nickerson, and Frank K. Sturgis.

Mr. McCall presided. After due deliberation it was unanimously resolved to issue the following address to the stockholders:

When your Directors were elected they found your company bankrupt, its property in the hands of receivers, its defaulted interest amounting to many millions of dollars, its floating debt more than ten millions of dollars, its repairs, renewals, and improvements not up to date, and its business badly demoralized. In addition to this, reorganization committees had long been considering the problem of reorganization, and had already advanced and withdrawn one plan. By the time your Directors had acquired a full knowledge of the conditions and requirements of your company, the original reorganization committees, desiring perfect unity of action had arranged for a committee known as the Joint Executive Reorganization Committee, and this committee had taken up the task of making a plan where the first committees left off. A plan has finally been formulated and announced.

During the time through which the Joint Executive Reorganization Committee has devoted itself to forming this plan, your Directors have given unceasing attention to it, and have left nothing undone to insure on the part of the committee a knowledge and consideration of all possible and pertinent facts and opinions relating to a proper recognition of the shareholders. In every feasible way the views of your Directors and of individual shareholders and their friends have been brought to the attention of the committee. What has been communicated to it has also been communicated, as far as was proper, to many independent parties of great financial strength, whose interest in the property has been repeatedly and urgently appealed to or solicited. No new interest seemed willing to undertake so great a task as the one presented. The Joint Executive Reorganization Committee, therefore, has been alone in the field, so far as relates to the actual promulgation of the plan. The reduction of the assessment from $12 per share on the stock, the amount fixed by the first committee, to $10, the amount fixed by the present committee, the giving of preferred stock for this assessment, and the reduction of the fixed charges, so as to insure to the stock what seems to be an absolute immunity from the danger of foreclosure in the future, are provisions in line with our appeals for fair treatment of the shareholders. Though the charges ahead of the present stock are somewhat increased, the property and its possibilities are bettered, and the net result is undoubtedly a great gain over existing conditions.

On completion of the plan, it was underwritten by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. of London and other strong foreign and American bankers, who should be able to estimate correctly the probable future value of the shares. These underwriters have assumed the liability of paying the assessment and taking the stock. It is evident that they would not have done this, but for the belief that the stock would have its present value or a higher one. The outlook, therefore, that the general mortgage holders will deposit their bonds, the plan be effective, and an entire reorganization of the system be speedily accomplished.

In view of these considerations, we approve the plan, recommend that the stock be deposited, the assessment paid, and the reorganization be facilitated in every possible way.

DWIGHT L. WING'S ARREST.

Career of the Man Who Built the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—The story of the arrest in Paris of an American named Wing, which was first sent to this city by the United Press, created a big sensation here. The man is Dwight L. Wing, formerly President of the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, which he built. The road for which he was negotiating bonds in France was the Rock Island, Peoria and St. Louis. It was incorporated Nov. 29, 1890, in this State, with E. S. Orr, R. S. Hodgen, C. F. McFarland, H. E. Wilson, and C. E. Tate of Charleston as Directors. Congressman James Connolly, who formerly lived at Charleston, says that the corporation is all right, and that Wing's connection with it is bona fide. He declares that the arrest must have been at the instigation of rival railroad men, who do not want to see the road built.

A few years ago Wing was a poor man. With nothing but his shrewdness and ability for capital he started on a career that dazzled all Central Illinois. First, he built an immense flour mill at Litchfield, and followed it with similar enterprises, all started without capital. Then he built the St. Louis and Chicago Road. It had nothing back of it but a right of way, secured by the individual efforts of Wing, but he went down to Wall Street and, through his personality, floated its bonds and built the road. Next he established the town of Mount Olive, and sank coal shafts there which are now running and paying institutions. Some of his enterprises failed at this time, and, as he was working without capital, he went to pieces. However, it is understood that he has been successful in New-York since he left Springfield. His family live here.

The Rock Island, Peoria and St. Louis is designed to be the connecting link of the Santa Fé system, and give that road a line into St. Louis.

Reading and the Coal Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—It was learned this afternoon from an authoritative source that President Harris of the Reading Railroad has notified the committee of Presidents of anthracite coal-carrying roads (which committee was appointed in New-York last week to secure an adjustment of the difficulties among the various companies) that the Reading would positively decline to submit its claims to arbitration.

In taking this action, it is understood that President Harris is strongly supported by the largest interests in the Reading Company, as well as by the Olcott-Earle Committee on Reorganization. The Reading receivers, who have persistently refused to accept less than 21 per cent., claim that as all statistics and data show the company to be entitled to that proportion of the output, they see no reason to arbitrate.

A Reading official, in explaining that company's attitude, stated to-day that during the last year nearly all of the other roads had ignored the restriction agreement, and that now they want their quota based upon what they carried in 1894. This, the official claimed, would be against the Reading's interest, as his company has lived up to its agreement, its average last year being 20.02 per cent.

President Hoffman Is Disgusted.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—President R. Curzon Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line said to-day that the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which permits the Southern Railway Company to meet the cut in passenger rates made by the Seaboard to Atlanta without reducing the rate to intermediate points, would not affect the situation materially, except that the decision might give the impression that his line was in the wrong in cutting rates. Commenting on the decision, President Hoffman said:

"I no longer see any use for the Inter-State Commerce Commission. That body has virtually given the Southern Railway Company a weapon with which to fight us, and has repudiated about the only important clause of the act under which it was created. The long and short haul clause of the law has been upheld by all the courts, and I am surprised that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be the first to nullify it. I cannot say at present what we will do next, but we are able and ready at all times to protect our rights and property."

Excursion Tickets May Make Mischief.

CHICAGO, April 10.—To-day's meeting of the Western lines was disappointing, inasmuch as no action was taken to stop the running of homeseekers' excursions—the purpose for which the meeting was called. This amounts to a tacit permission to those roads that wish to do so to run almost any kind of excursion to almost any point at almost any price. When the scalpers get hold of the return end of the ticket, the result is likely to be a great demoralization of rates. While the record shows that nothing was done in regard to the Rock Island's notice that it would meet all competition, wherever found, the matter was extensively discussed informally. Many of the passenger agents agreed that the situation was very bad, but were unwilling to make the proper concessions to better it, so that the next month promises to be a go-as-you-please, with every line taking all the business in sight at such a tariff as it sees fit, without the slightest reference to the rights of other lines in the premises. It was decided to take some action to identify the users of traveling men's tickets, it being proved that many of these tickets are sold to scalpers by the buyers.

Electric Road to Long Branch.

RED BANK, N. J., April 10.—There is every indication that the electric railroad from Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch will be completed and in running order before Summer. Yesterday the articles of association were recorded in the Monmouth County Clerk's office, and this morning a certificate was filed with the Secretary of State and a guarantee of $25,000 deposited with the State Treasurer. The corporation is to be known as "The Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company," and its main office will be here.

The incorporators are Silas B. Dutcher, David S. Arnott, S. S. Whitehouse, William H. Hazard, and Benjamin Frick of Brooklyn; Andrew J. Allen of Hoboken, William T. Parker, Charles B. Parsons, Arthur A. Patterson, and William T. Corlies of Red Bank, and James Steen of Eatontown.

It is said that the Board of Commissioners of Red Bank will grant the application for a franchise for the Red Bank part of the road.

Oregon Railway and Navigation.

A plan of reorganization has been agreed upon by the committees representing the collateral trust and the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. It is proposed to place a general mortgage of $21,500,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest, upon the property, into which the various obligations now outstanding are to be funded. There will also be an issue of about $8,000,000 of preferred stock.

The collateral trust bonds are to receive 50 per cent. in the new 4s, and 65 per cent. in new preferred stock. The consols are to receive par in the new 4s, 2½ per cent. in cash, and 37½ per cent. in preferred stock. The stock is to be assessed $8 per share, for which preferred stock at par will be given. Of the new 4s, $5,000,000 will be reserved to retire the 6 per cent. bonds when they mature, in 1909.

Wagner Passes Interdicted, Too.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Attorney General has been notified of a decision on the pass question affecting the right of a State officer to ride on a Wagner palace car pass. The decision is given by Referee Myer Nussbaum of this city, in a friendly action instituted by the Attorney General in the name of the people against Frederick Wadhams, a notary public of this city. The referee holds that, despite the fact that the Wagner company is not a railroad corporation, its functions are those of a public carrier, and the Constitution prohibits public officers accepting its passes. Therefore judgment is given against Wadhams. The case will be appealed.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Middletown-Bloomsburg Electric Railway Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $200,000, to operate a street railroad from Middletown, Orange County, to the village of Bloomsburg, Sullivan County, in this State, a distance of ten miles. The Directors are J. C. Hinchcliffe, John Hinchcliffe of Patterson, N. J.; W. B. Rockwell of Scranton, Penn., and E. G. Wightman, F. D. La Bar, C. H. Smith, A. E. McIntyre, W. B. Royse, and W. H. Wiggins of Middletown.

—The report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New-York City for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $1,419,557; operating expenses, $811,538; net earnings from operation, $608,019; other income, $52,005; gross income, $660,025; fixed charges, $503,049; net income, $156,975; cash on hand, $73,498; profit and loss, (surplus,) $702,727.

—Argument was heard in Milwaukee yesterday, before Judge Seaman of the Federal Court, on the application of W. S. Mowrey for the appointment of a new receiver of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad. Since 1890 the road has been in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as receiver, that company being also trustee for holders of various issues of bonds and securities.

—After several months' negotiations, the Alpena and Northern Railroad has passed into the control of the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad. The Alpena and Northern was the property of Algon Smith & Co., and runs sixty miles into their timber limits, in Michigan.

—John M. Thurston, Solicitor General of the Union Pacific, and Senator-elect from Nebraska, says that he will resign his position with the railway before he takes his seat in Congress.

—Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending April 7 were $296,000; for the same period last year, $331,000; decrease, $35,000.

Bail for George F. Appo.

George F. Appo, the former "green goods" man and Lexow witness, who was arrested on Tuesday charged with an assault on Policeman Rein of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and who was held in $500 bonds for examination this morning, was released on bail late yesterday afternoon.

Bonds were furnished by Mrs. Mary E. Sallade, the woman who attracted so much attention by her assertion that she was going to clean out the disreputable places in Twenty-fourth Street.

Appo will be defended by Lawyer Frank Moss of Dr. Parkhurst's society.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:27|Sun sets...6:35|Moon rises...9:33

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.....	9:09	9:18	2:54	3:09
Governors Island..	9:27	9:43	3:24	3:37
Hell Gate.....	11:20	11:36	4:52	5:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, La Plata (Countries)	5:00 P. M.	
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	
Gulf of Akaba, Trinidad	12:00 M.	
Hekla, Norway	10:00 A. M.	
Helvellus, Brazil and La Plata Countries	8:00 A. M.	
La Normandie, Havre	8:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London		
Norwegian, Glasgow		
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Orinoco, Bermuda		3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 11.—Alvena, Kingston, April 2; Braunschweig, Bremen, March 30; Cufic, Liverpool, March 28; Edam, Amsterdam, March 30; Gianayron, Huelva, March 18; Grangense, Para, March 20; Pictavia, Gibraltar, March 28; Saale, Bremen, March 29; Saxham, Newcastle, March 27; Saragossa, Gibraltar, March 21; Seneca, Havana, April 6; Taormina, Hamburg, March 22; Werra, Gibraltar, April 2.

FRIDAY, April 12.—Allianca, Colon, April 5; Britannic, Liverpool, April 4; Belgravia, Gibraltar, March 29; Hexham, Gibraltar, March 29; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, April 6; Rossi, St. Lucia, April 5; Russia, Hamburg, March 12; Venetia, Christiansand, March 30.

SATURDAY, April 13.—Croft, Dundee, March 29; Lucania, Liverpool, April 6; La Gascogne, Havre, April 6; Martello, Hull, March 29; Paris, Southampton, April 6; Trinidad, Bermuda, April 11.

SUNDAY, April 14.—Galileo, St. Lucia, March 7; Wells City, Swansea, March 30.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, April 10.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp March 31, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Welhaven, (Norw.,) Olsen, Santiago April 2, with sugar to G. Amsinck. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool March 29, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Kolenbeck, Bremen March 23, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Mentz, Catania March 20, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:19 A. M.

SS Brixham, Durie, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) McGregor, Messina March 12, with mdse to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London March 26, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz, &c., March 28, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Percy, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS France, (Br.,) Hadley, London March 24, mdse to F. W. H. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

Ship Liverpool, (of Liverpool,) Whiting, Calcutta 103 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

Ship Tam O'Shanter, Peabody, Hongkong.

Bark Nora Wiggins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McKinnon, Montevideo 50 ds, with mdse to U. S. Leather Co.—vessel to Edward Hincken & Son.

Brig Cameo, Colbeth, St. Croix 17 ds, with sugar and one passenger to Bartram Brothers.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.; New-York, for Turk's Island; City of Washington, for Havana, &c.; Waesland, for Antwerp; Portia, for Kingston, &c.; Energie, for Dover; Banan, for Gibara; Vale, for Gibara; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Finance, for Colon; Colombia, for Colon; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Principia, for Leith, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Panama, for Havana, &c.; Alamo, for Galveston.

Ships Ida, for Stockholm; S. D. Carleton, for Melbourne; Foyle, for Calcutta.

Barks Linnea, for Port Louis, &c.; Anna Wichhorst, for Ipswich; J. H. Marsters, for Demerara; Tillie Baker, for Port Spain; Vale Royal, for Falmouth.

Brig Harry Smith, for Bahia.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 10.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: The structure of Sand Spit Light, Hudson River, New-York, has been carried away by the Spring freshets. The fixed red light will not be displayed until repairs can be made, of which notice will be given.

Lake Huron Light Vessel, Michigan.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on the opening of navigation, 1895, Light Vessel No. 61, stationed in the S. end of Lake Huron, off the entrance to the St. Clair River, will be moored at a point about 1,000 feet to the northward and eastward of the moorings occupied last season, in order to conform to the changes in the channel caused by dredging. The exact location of the vessel will be given after she has been moored in her new position. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894," Page 28, No. 1,161, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894," Page 50.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 10.—SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New-York March 19, arr. at Stettin April 8.

SS Potomac, (Ger.,) Capt. Lahrs, from New-York March 26 arr. at London yesterday.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New-York March 29 for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Conemaugh, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York March 28 for Leith and Dundee, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York March 30, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Clement, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York March 24, arr. at Para to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing in a small family that is going in the country; willing and obliging; best city reference. 11 Carmine St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as housemaid with a Newport family; will be disengaged in April; wages, $20. M. N., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as first-class chambermaid and sewer; wages, $20; very best city reference. Address, by letter, M. Goerlitz, 352 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress; personal city references. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with housework. 343 West 49th St., Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable person; good city reference. M. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; personal city reference. 220 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat girl, as chambermaid and waitress; also first-class cook; call. Herring. 402 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. 430 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist at waiting. M. S., care of J. C. Koster, 322 East 58th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do up-stairs work in a small family. 545 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a girl to do chamberwork and to assist with washing; willing and obliging. 417 West 26th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good city references. Hilma, care of C. Palm, 144 East 52d St.

Companions.

COMBANION.—A widow of refinement who has traveled in this country and Europe, wishes to engage as useful companion; is also an excellent housekeeper; highest reference. Ormond, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her companion and housekeeper, who has been with her for the last four years. Address or call, mornings, 46 West 58th St.

COMPANION.—French lady as companion with a lady; good references. M. A., Box 358, Times, Up Town.

TRAVELING COMPANION TO LADY OR INvalid.—By young woman; speaks French and English fluently, German with ease; is an experienced traveler; (from June to October;) best of references. H. A., Box 205 Times.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; city or country; one good cook and laundress; first-class; other chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 306 West 16th St.

COOK.—By competent German as cook and assist in washing in small private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Kraus.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with good references, in small private family; no objection to country; wages, $25. 2,283 3d Av., corner 124th St. First floor. Music school.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an American Protestant as first-class cook and laundress; reliable and obliging; best reference. Lordan, 1,437 3d Av., store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; good cook and laundress; excellent baker; best reference; private family. 288 9th Av.; one flight.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as competent cook; willing to do plain washing in small private family; city references. C. M., 309 East 38th St., second bell.

COOK.—By thorough cook in all kinds of cooking; where assistance is given; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. M., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By a respectable woman; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; good city reference. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—First class; understands management of large household; dinners, luncheons, parties; good references; American Protestant; also, friend as waitress. 62 West 43d St.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook; five years in her employ, and whom she highly recommends. Call, between 12 and 2, at 40 West 11th St.

COOK.—First-class, with best city reference; can take a chef's place; dinners and luncheons a specialty; wages, $50 to $60. M. H., 120 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a New-England Protestant as cook; excellent baker; all kinds of soups, meats, fish, game, desserts, and ice cream; excellent reference. M. H., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good home preferred to high wages; private family; good reference. Janitress, 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; best city reference. 495 9th Av.; Lenahan's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class references. 400 West 50th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; willing to do some plain washing; good personal reference. 243 West 66th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good testimonials. K. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Jewish girl, (German,) just landed, as cook with refined Jewish family. Miss H. Brock, 342 East 6th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; hotel or institution prefered; best references. 34 West 13th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; to go out for dinner or by day. 662 East 146th St. Peterson.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman to go out by day; do fine washing and ironing or housecleaning; good reference. 239 West 37th St., one flight, room 1.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class housecleaning or office cleaning; good laundress; not afraid of work; good reference; last employer can be seen. 531 3d Av.; ring twice.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker, thoroughly understanding the S. T. Taylor system, would like a few more customers by the day; make over evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. M. S. S., 945 6th Av., care of Mrs. Clark.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant young woman as good dressmaker; sewing of any kind; by day or week; reference. S. L. Kane, 328 West 38th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady of refinement and education as governess or useful companion to lady or family intending to go to Europe; excellent linguist; accustomed to traveling; highest references. F. F., 71 West 106th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a Protestant North German; English educated governess; companion; would teach; take full charge; best references. Miss Clements, 773 Centre St., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady educated in Paris, teaching thorough French, German, English, Latin, music, singing, and sciences, as resident governess; high references. E. G. D., 329 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French girl; well educated; in an American family; to teach French to one or two children. P. L., care of Mr. Anthony, 220 West 36th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady North German; speaks English and French and understands kindergarten work; as nursery governess. A. Muller, 400 West 22d St., former employer's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Or nurse to walking children. Address present employer, A. F., 26 East 39th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English woman; to a gentleman in a club or flat; good home preferred to high wages; disengaged 15th. Y. Y., 24 West 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By German woman, with sixteen-month-old baby, as housekeeper; small wages. C. Schepanski, Box 44, Southampton, L.I.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable person as working housekeeper or chambermaid; five years' reference. 818 East 88th St., store.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 234 East 40th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French girl as kitchenmaid, or to do general housework; good reference. Mrs. Marty, 115 West 28th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; French, German, English; experienced traveler abroad; would give her services during journey for passage; highest references. Maid, 666 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated North German, with experience; first-class city reference; city or country; no objection to traveling. 848 East 81st St., one flight, left.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWN CHILdren.—By North German Protestant, speaking several languages; good seamstress; first-class references. K., 647 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid; hairdresser and neat sewer; or to wait on a sick lady; best personal reference. L. V., Box 356, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; no objection to going to Europe; best references. Jeanne, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl; is first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and fine packer; best references from Paris and New-York. L. M., Box 359, Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; good hairdresser and packer; three years' best city references. J. P., 46 East 62d St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By French girl as lady's maid or nurse for growing children; good seamstress; city references. M. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best references. E. C., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman; thoroughly competent in all her duties; first-class packer; don't object to travel; best city reference. M. B., 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl in family as maid; first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference; city or country. A. R., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find a position for her maid as maid or housekeeper; highest reference given; lady can be seen from 9 until 11:30 this week. 6 West 47th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German as maid to growing children or young lady; in American family; good seamstress; city references. E. Aicher, 348 East 78th St.

MAID.—By a refined German Protestant girl as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork in a Christian family; good city references. S. K., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS to lady or grown child; fine hand sewer and dressmaker. 107 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her French maid and seamstress. 48 West 50th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST WITH chamberwork; city reference. J. M., Box 318, Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID.—By a French Protestant maid, for growing children; first-class seamstress. Apply at present employer's, 28 West 56th St.

MAID.—By French Protestant girl, as maid to grown children; good seamstress; can be well-recommended. Apply 333 West 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent on shirts; private family; permanent place; excellent city reference. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; city or country; best city reference. 241 East 36th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in private family, laundry work alone; best city reference. J. S., care Dahlman's, 347 West 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; best city reference; shirts and collars a specialty; city or country. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as a first-class laundress; four years' references from last place. 225 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. M. B., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; references. 216 East 73d St., Somers's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 239 West 37th St., first floor. A. S.

FIRST and SECOND LAUNDRESS.—By two laundresses; first and second; best city reference. 448 West 33d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding thoroughly; or care of invalid lady; personal reference; city or country. 144 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant American woman with American family as infant's nurse; many years' experience; capable of taking full charge and bring up on bottle; best of references. 112 East 126th St.

NURSE.—By governess or nurse; Swiss; can speak French and German; can teach children first lessons; good needlework; best reference. L. M., 304 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in American family; many years' experience and capable of bringing up on bottle; best city reference. 112 East 126th St.

NURSE.—By experienced colored woman as nurse for baby or growing child; good seamstress; first-class references. 502 Park Av. Second flat.

NURSE.—For invalid, lady or gentleman; very experienced; good housekeeper; understands care of a house in general; good reference. E. Z., 162 East 23d St.

NURSE.—By young Scotch Protestant girl as nurse for a child; would assist with chamberwork or sewing. A. F., Box 342, Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, first-class North Geramn nurse from Hanover, to one or two children, not under three years; best references. S. Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking full charge; city or country; best city reference. C. T., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American girl; capable to take charge of baby; understands bottle feeding; good city reference. K., Box 819 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced French person (Protestant) as competent nurse; take full charge of growing children or baby; good city reference. 208 West 38d St. Petit.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking entire charge; personal references; city or country. S. A., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE to INVALID.—By an experienced nurse to invalid by a refined North German; best references. R. W., 860 5th Av.

NURSE.—By young trained nurse to go with invalid to the country; terms reasonable. Present employer's, 41 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant nurse for infants; full charge; good traveler; best personal reference. Faithful, 904 8th Av.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse or up-stairs work; reference. 515 West 52d St. Mrs. Vogt.

NURSE.—A French Protestant nurse for growing children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—Parisian nurse. M. P., 205 West 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman; willing to do chamberwork or assist with any other work; best city reference. C. C., 144 East 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French person; good hairdresser, dressmaker; to the Summer; best city reference. 162 West 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Understands dressmaking and cutting; would assist in light work; best city reference from where she is yet living. S. J., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; can furnish good city reference; last employer can be seen. 804 East 33d St.; ring four times.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; country preferred; reference. Waitress, 1,026 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as professional trained waitress in a private family; professional reference. M. A. C., 1,242 Broadway. Box 319.

WAITRESS.—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Slow and Prices Steady.

TRADING ALMOST ENTIRELY LOCAL

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firm—Cotton Active—Coffee Steady.

The grain trading was rather slow, owing to the desire of speculators to hear the Government report, and the changes in prices were confined to narrow limits, while the close was very steady. Provisions were firmer with the West, but not active. Cotton was active and higher, through local covering. Coffee was unsettled, but closed steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32¾@	33
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.25 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.40 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were quiet, as speculators were holding off for the Government report, due late in the day, and the business entirely on local account, with prices unchanged, to ⅛c up, and the close steady. The cables were easier, and the West firmer, while local longs were selling. Spot was dull, but firm, at ⅛c advance. Sales, 254,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 100,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive, on private terms, quoted at 1⅜c over Chicago, May price, cost, freight, and insurance, Buffalo; 5,000 bushels No. 2 red at May price, in store; 16,000 bushels ungraded wheat 2c over May, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and 125,000 bushels do at ½c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69¼c....Clearances hence, 170,634 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 204,488 bushels, including 19,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 34,180 bushels; in the interior, 156,125 bushels.

The Government reports an average condition of Winter wheat of 81.4, as against 89 in December and the last year, and the average yield at 293,110,000 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and advanced ¼c with the West, but eased off ¼c on local realizing, and closed steady at partly ⅛c advance, with a moderate local trade. Spot was firm, but scarce. Sales, 21,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 50⅞c, delivered; 10,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 50½@51c, delivered; 4,000 bushels do at 50½c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 49½c, afloat. Receipts, 16,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 54,213 bushels; in the interior, 83,694 bushels....Clearances hence, 200 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 43,930 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and ⅛c lower, following the West, and in local realizing. Spot were in fair jobbing demand at steady prices....Sales, 72,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36⅜@36½c for 20,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 mixed, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c for 4,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@34c; track white, 37@40¼c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 121,800 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
May	325,000	60¼	@ 7-16	60¾
June	....	....	@	60¾
July	520,000	60¾	@61	60⅞
August	10,000	61⅛	@..	61⅛
September	180,000	61⅜	@61⅝	61½
December	240,000	63 11-16	@64	63¾
Total	1,275,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
May	170,000	50⅝	@51⅛	50⅞
July	30,000	50 13-16	@51	50⅞
September	180,000	61⅜	@61⅝	61½
Total	200,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
April	....	....	@..	32¾
May	80,000	32¾	@32⅞	32¾
July	....	....	@..	33½
No. 2 White—				
April	....	....	@..	36¼
May	....	....	@..	36
Total	80,000			

FLOUR—Demand was more urgent and prices fully maintained. Sales, 26,100 bbls, including 8,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.80@$2.90; 2,000 bbls Spring patents, $3.50@$3.60; 2,000 bbls Winter patents, $3.10@$3.35; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra, $2.65@$2.85; 150 bbls Spring straights, $3.25; 4,075 bbls City Mill patents, 7,400 bbls do clear, 1,000 bbls do low, No. 2, and 825 bbls do fine, at quotations. Arrivals, 7,040 bbls and 11,079 sacks; exports, 6,008 bbls and 20,735 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 60,331 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.... @	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.50
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts.	.... @	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
City patents	.... @	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	.... @	3.00@ 3.20
City No. 2	.... @	.... @ 2.55
City supers	.... @	.... @ 2.35
City fine	.... @	2.15@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	.... @ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Demand fair at steady prices; sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.90@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 62½c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Ermeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and about steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover, higher prices are made, although demands are almost entirely of a jobbing character, yet to a freer extent. The offerings at the West are light. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Crude, in bulk at the mills, is quite strong, with the sellers as a rule much more indifferent, as they have in many instances made up their minds to hold for the developments later in the season, while encouraged by the fact that supplies are not burdensome, and are probably less than those held at the close of the previous year. Sales were 5 tanks, equal to about 750 bbls, crude, in bulk, in Georgia, at 19c in bulk; equal to 2,500 bbls do at 19½c and 2,000 bbls do at 20c. Here there were further orders for about 1,000 bbls yellow from exporters at 25¾c for good off-grade yellow and 26½c for prime, but 28c and 27c were asked, respectively. There were sales of 250 bbls good off-grade yellow in lots at 26c, and 300 bbls prime yellow, nearby delivery, at 27c. Crude, in barrels, was sold to the extent of 150 bbls, in lots, at 22½c for nearly prime to 23c for prime.

MENHADEN has a better demand; sales of 400 bbls crude, for export, at 18c; there are reports of 500 bbls more at 10@20c. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin at 6¼c. LINSEED OIL is firm; city quoted at 58c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL firm; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Oil opened $1.48; highest, $1.50½; lowest, $1.48; closed, $1.50¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The movements here were slack, but at the West there was a fair amount of business, with the packers supporting the position and taking up the offerings promptly. Pork closed at an advance of 15@18c; lard, 2@3 points, and bacon, 2@3 points.

LARD—Western Steam—There was little inquiry here for cash, but the demand was slightly improved for refined from the Continent. Prices were 2@3 points better to correspond with the West. Cash closed at $7.25, nominal. City steam was at $6.62½ bid and $6.75 asked; sales, 145 tcs at $6.62½. Refined was quoted at $7.70 for Continent and $8 for South America; sales of 500 tcs for Continent. Compound lard is quiet; quoted at $5.37½@$5.50. The West closed at 7c for April, while May was at $7.02½ down to $6.97½, closing at $7.05 asked; July was at $7.12@$7.20, closing at $7.20 asked; September at $7.25@$7.32, closing at $7.32.

PORK—Exporters were more active buyers at stronger prices, taking 600 bbls mess. The West closed at $12.32 for April, while May was at $12.20@$12.42, closing at $12.42; July at $12.42½@$12.60, closing at $12.60. Prices here are for mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13.25@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—Was strong and more active at the West at a slight advance, with short ribs for April closing at 6.30c, while May was at 6.27½@6.37c, closing at 6.35@6.37c; July at 6.40@6.50c, closing at 6.50c; September at 6.55@6.62½c., closing at 6.62½c.

CUTMEATS—City meats are better in price, especially hams and shoulders, with increasing demands. Sales of 1,000 pickled hams, 12-lb average, at 9¼c, while there are some lots at 16-lb average, bringing up to 10½c; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 6c; 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb. average, at 7c; 25 bxs clear bellies, at 7¼c; quoted to 7½c, and 50 lb lots at 7¾c. City-pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 7c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pic'd hams, 9¼@9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Has a fair inquiry at firm prices. Sales of 900 bbls at $8.50@$10 for packet and $10@$12 for family. Packet, $8.50@$10; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra india mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Are offered with reserve except at strong prices. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here, $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 53,314 head; same time last year, 75,318 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; trade dragging; prices 5c lower; $4.85@$5.40. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,743 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.60@$5.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,065 head; steady to lower; $4.70@$5.20. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady to slow; $4.60@$5. Pittsburg—Slow; $5.10@$5.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,006 head; steady to slow; $4.60@ City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $4.70@$4.95. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $5.25@$5.35. Indianapolis—Active; $4.75@$5.35. Quotations: Prime to choice heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅞c for pigs. 6¾c for 140

TALLOW—The market is now quite steady at 4⅜c for city, with the accumulations light and the supplies taken up by the home trade, as offered. Sales of 50 hhds city at 4⅜c, and 25 hhds do at 4½c. For the country lots there is more regularity to the prices, on moderate receipts and steady demands. Sales of 65,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅜@4⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, after a long lull from outside trading prices, the market broke yesterday on intimations from the West that it would take large lots and relieve the supplies at a price equal to 5¾c here. This business reached fully 400,000 lb, covering the makes of Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York City, all at 8½c, delivered at Chicago. There are some further full lots under offer on the same basis. For lard stearine the market is still quiet on light offerings, and quoted at 9c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were unsettled and irregular, but closed steady, with April 15 points up and other months unchanged to 10 points down, and trading mainly on local account. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16½c for No. 7 and 15¼c for No. 8. Sales, 600 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Option sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 14.20c; September, 250 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.10c, 250 bags at 14.05c; December, 500 bags at 14c; total, 2,750 bags.

Between Call and Close.—April, 1,000 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.60c, 1,000 bags at 14.65c; May, 500 bags at 14.15c, 250 bags at 14.20c, 1,250 bags at 14.15c; 2,000 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.25c; June, 250 bags at 14.20c; July, 750 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.15c, 750 bags at 14.10c, 250 bags at 14.25c; September, 1,250 bags at 14.05c; October, 750 bags at 14.10c; November, 250 bags at 14c; December, 250 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 13.95c, 750 bags at 14c; total, 13,750 bags.

Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for May; 30 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for April; total for day, 18,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.60@14.65	15.90@15.95
May	14.20@14.25	15.80@15.85
June	14.15@14.20	15.50@15.60
July	14.10@14.25	15.25@15.35
August	14.15@14.20	15.00@15.05
September	14.10@14.15	14.70@14.75
October	14.10@14.20	14.35@14.40
November	14.00@14.10	14.10@14.20
December	14.00@14.10	14.05@14.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	190,169
Arrivals	....
Total	190,169
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,608
Total stock in New-York to-day	184,561
Total stock in Baltimore	18,599
Arrivals	....
Total	18,599
Deliveries yesterday	544—18,055
Total stock in New-Orleans	16,379
Arrivals	....
Total	16,379
Deliveries yesterday	260—16,119
Total stock in other ports	 34,174
Total stock in United States	218,735
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 9	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 9	26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 9	150,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
Total	275,000
	493,735
Same time 1894	501,903

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean	16½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Maiang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Mocha	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucaramga	18¼@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Do p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18¾@19¾	Colan	19 @22
Nic. washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	26½@27½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, through local scalping, with outside buying orders more pronounced, and the close firm at 9@11 points advance. Spot was quiet at ⅛c advance, with sales of 66 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6¾
Middling uplands	6½

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	6.43@6.44	6.42	6.34	800
May	6.45@6.46	6.46	6.36	12,700
June	6.43@6.44	6.44	6.35	41,800
July	6.46@6.47	6.47	6.37	14,100
August	6.48@6.49	6.49	6.40	96,600
September	6.50@ ..	6.50	6.43	14,800
October	6.54@ ..	6.54	6.47	24,800
November	6.58@6.59	6.55	6.53	3,100
December	6.62@6.64	6.62	6.57	3,700
January	6.67@6.69	..	..	....
Total				211,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T	F.
Galveston	2337	1233	2225	1426	..	..
New-Orleans	5333	9816	15503	2232	..	..
Mobile	709	74	83	417	..	..
Savannah	1724	1289	2280	1700	..	..
Charleston	337	308	539	391	..	..
Wilmington	89	40	5	..	..	..
Norfolk	1013	498	820	437	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	612	536	..	..	..
Boston	623	1263	1719	1369	..	..
Philadelphia	677	37	686	109	..	..
West Point	470	144	1836	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Tex.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13312	15314	26238	8081	..	..
This day last week	23030	18818	19642	19967	15342	19363
This day last year	10651	9375	11219	8942	5910	19803

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A moderate demand, confined to the better grades, which show up very moderately in the offerings and command full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—A steady call for all desirable stock, with prices generally firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4⅝	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Broken, pr.	100
Choice	5⅜@5⅝	lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100	
Head	6⅜@6⅝	lb	75@ 80
Patna	3⅜@4		

SUGAR—Demand continues good for raws at firm prices. Sales, 250 hhds muscovado, 89° test, at 1 15-16c, cost and freight; 175 hhds do at 2 11-16c; 2,544 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 7-16c; 150 tons centrifugals, 96° test, 2 3-16c, cost and freight, and 9,180 bags do, same terms....Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in kegs there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4¾	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4¾	
Crushed	4	9-16@4¾	
Powdered	4	3-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3⅝	@3 13-16	
Empire A	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 6	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3	5-16@3½	
No. 9	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 10	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	3	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—It is still a slow, weak market for nearly all kinds of beans. Jobbers seem to have ample supplies for present needs, and export orders are few and small. Best marks of marrow are offering freely at $2.75, and while $2.12½ for choice mediums, and $2.15 for choice pea are asking prices, close buyers could probably do 2½c better. Some pressure to sell red kidneys has caused a decline to $2@$2.05 for best hand-picked stock. Foreign beans share in the general dullness of trade, and are easing off a little. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.75; do, medium, $2.10@$2.12½; do, pea, $2.12½@$2.15; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2@$2.05; do, turtle soup, $1.75@$1.80; do, yellow eye, $2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.10; do, foreign, marrow, $2.30@$2.50; do, foreign, pea, $1.95@$2.05; do, foreign, medium, $1.90@$2; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.02½@$1.05.

BUTTER—There is a quiet trading and some little accumulation of stock. Fancy creamery holds about steady at 20c. State dairy in better supply, and freely offered as quoted.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Creamery, extra	20	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18	@18½	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16	@17	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13	@15	
Welsh tubs, extra	17½	@18	
Welsh tubs, firsts	15	@17	
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@15	
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20	@..	
Creamery, firsts	18	@19	
Creamery, seconds	15	@17	
Creamery, thirds	12	@14	
Imitation creamery, firsts	14	@15	
Imitation creamery, seconds	9	@11	
Dairy, firsts	12½	@13½	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8	@ 9	
Factory, tubs, fresh, extras	11	@12	
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9½	@10	
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½	@ 9	
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½	@ 8	
Rolls	7½	@10	

OLD BUTTER.

State—			
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½	@14	
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12	@13	
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11	@..	
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½	@14	
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12	@13	
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11	@..	
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9	@10	
Western—			
Creamery, June	9	@15½	
Factory	7	@ 9	

CHEESE—Demand is limited to small lots and the tone is easy, more particularly for grades under fancy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, c'd	11	@11½	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10¾	@11	
State, full cream, large, choice	10	@10½	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¼	@ 9⅝	
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8	@ 9	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@11¾	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8	@11	
State, part skims, small size, choice	7	@ 7½	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4	@ 6	
State, part skims, large size, choice	6	@..	
State, part skims, common	2	@ 3	
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@ 5	
State, full skims	1	@ 1¾	

EGGS—Arrivals were heavy, but prices generally are steady and unchanged, with buyers fairly interested.

State and Pennsylvania	12½	@12¾	
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12½	@..	
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½	@12¼	
Duck	28	@31	
Goose	65	@70	

FRESH FRUITS—Apples quiet but in light supply, and steady. Cranberries dull and nominal. Florida strawberries in larger supply, but meeting a very fair demand, and prices well sustained as last quoted. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $4.50@$5; do, Baldwin, $3.25@$3.75; do, Spy, $3@4; do, russet, State, $2.50@$3.25; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2@$3; oranges, California, per box, $3.25@$3.50; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@45c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The position on evaporated apples is unchanged. Demand shows no improvement, and there is just enough pressure to sell to give a weak tone to values, particularly on the higher grades. Only a small jobbing trade in sun-dried apples. Chops hold firm, and cores and skins are steady. Scarcely anything doing in small fruits. California fruits are unchanged in price, with a fair quantity of stock moving in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21@21½c; cherries, 12@ 13c; plums, State, 4½@5c; blackberries, 5c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

GAME—Golden plover a shade lower, but snipe hold steady. Wild ducks dull and nominal. We quote: Golden plover, per dozen, $2; grass plover, $1@$1.50; English snipe, $1.75@$2; sand snipe, 30@40c. Wild duck, mallard, per pair, 40@65c; do, black, 40@50c; do, common, 15@35c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Thirteen carloads on sale to-day. Demand for fowls was better than expected, and the market advanced sharply on prime heavy stock, about 6 cars of which sold at 12½c; light fowls went down to 10c; roosters are higher; turkeys steady. Ducks firm. Geese slow. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 11@12½c; do, Southern, 10c; chickens, 10@11c; old roosters, 7½@8c; turkeys, 11@ 12c; ducks, per pair, 50c@$1; geese, 90c@ $1.37; pigeons, 40@45c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls of choice quality are held a shade higher, and enough sales are reported at 10c to warrant the quotation, though the price is extreme, a good many fresh lots, and the best of the held stock going at 9@ 9½c. Turkeys are scarce and firm. Philadelphia chickens firm for fancy quality. Squabs lower. We quote for fresh-killed: Turkeys, 10@14c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 35@45c; do, roasters, 20@23c; do, yearling pullets, 13@16c; fowls, Western, 9@ 10c; old cocks, 6@6½c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 6@8c; capons, 18@27c; squabs, per doz, $2@$3. We quote for No. 1 frozen poultry: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 9 @10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are quiet, and held unchanged. Onions easy, except for the best domestic.

Asparagus, per dozen	$5.00@$6.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	1.25@ 2.50
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	4.50@ 5.50
Cabbage, imported, per 100	7.00@12.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 50
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Onions, white, per bbl	3.00@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.25@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.60@ 1.80
Radishes, per 100 bunches	1.00@ 4.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	2.00@ 5.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per carrier	2.00@ 3.50
Sprouts, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$7.50
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.50@ 4.50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.35
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.30@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double head	2.75@ 3.00
Peas, Florida, per crate

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confidence Growing and Prices Generally Higher.

VANDERBILT ISSUES NOTABLY STRONG

The Coal Stocks up and the Grangers Firm—Chicago Gas Dividend Declared — Another Move in the Whisky Trust Fight.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

There was a disposition to-day to take a more hopeful view of the outlook than has prevailed for some time. This disposition was the result of a belief that the end of the Chinese-Japanese war is in sight, and that with the return of peace there will be a large demand for manufactured cotton goods in the East. The sharp advance in the cotton market was based on this situation. Then the prevalence of favorable weather conditions in the West inspired hope that the season's harvest would be bountiful and that ample traffic for the railways would result. The agreement of the trunk line Presidents to maintain eastbound rates was not the least encouraging news of the day. A decline in the rates of foreign exchange was also comforting.

The stock market was not active, but its prevailing tone was that of strength. The Vanderbilt issues were notably strong, the coal stocks were also up, and the Grangers, notwithstanding the decrease in St. Paul's traffic returns, were firm. The declaration of 1 per cent. by the Directors of Chicago Gas, accompanied by an intimation that in future a 5 per cent. rate would be maintained, helped the better feeling. There was exceptional activity in North American, on rumors of an adjustment of its loans on a satisfactory basis. The strength extended to the general list, and, although prices at the close were not the highest of the day, they were, as a rule, above the finals of yesterday.

Sugar was the most active stock of the industrial group. It sold up to 103⅜, but closed at 103¼, a net gain of 1⅛. The movement was attributed to minor operators, the manipulation clique standing aloof, having completed its most recent deal. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was strong after the initial dealings. An agreement with the Western Distributing Company similar in nature to that with the American Distributing Company of this city has been made, and this combination will go a long way toward placing the control of the spirit trade in the hands of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. The resignation of three of the Directors of the Distilling Company insures the control of the company to the Reorganization Committee at the coming election on April 17. General Electric was strong and advanced to 35. It sold off fractionally in the late trading, and closed at a net gain of ¾. Tobacco gained a point on a moderate volume of business, and Leather preferred advanced 1¼ points, to 72, on reports of large earnings.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money does not increase in activity. The supply is equal to all requirements at present, but higher rates could be looked for should there be an active demand. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days; 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper does not increase in supply, but the light demand is easily satisfied. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' commission house acceptances as well as for four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,053,608, and the balances were $4,867,752. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $461,940.

In London call money was at ½@¾ per cent., closing at ½; short and three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull, but easier as to posted rates, but with little material change in actual business. The posted rates for sterling were reduced ½ cent to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—10@12c discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—75@80c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1 1895, to date	$30,262,972
Imports for the same period	13,395,536
Net exports	$16,867,436
Net exports to date, 1894	5,218,407
Net exports to date, 1893	31,957,780
Net exports to date, 1892	7,026,361

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refineries....1
American Tobacco....1
C., C. C. & St. Louis....⅞
Consolidated Gas....1
General Electric....⅜
Lake Shore....1⅜
L., N. A. & Chicago....1
Michigan Central....1½
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf....¾
United States Rubber....⅞
United States Rubber pf....1¼

DECLINED.

L., N. & Chicago pf....¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds fell off slightly in activity but prices held firm. The Atchison issues were fairly active, and there was also a demand for the Kansas and Texas, and Chesapeake and Ohio issues, and Rio Grande Western firsts. The latter made the best gain of the day, being influenced by favorable earnings. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & Ohio 1st R. & A. cn. 4s....1¼
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & Mob. 1st....1½
Rio Grande Western 1st....1⅞

DECLINED.

Union Pacific collateral trust notes....1

Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale on call of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 115⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	111⅝	111¾
4s, c	112	112½
4s, r., new	120½	121
4s, c., new	120½	121
5s, r	115¾	116¼
5s, c	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108¾	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $15,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6¼@6¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25⅞	26¼	200
American Cotton Oil pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½	72¼	106
American Express	113	113	112	113	112	114	30
*American Sugar Refining	102⅜	103⅝	102¼	103⅜	103	103¼	33,050
*American Sugar Refining pf	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	94	94⅝	439
*American Tobacco	96⅜	97	96¼	97	96¾	97	4,288
American Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	108½	109½	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½	5½	5⅝	6,600
Baltimore & Ohio	55¼	55½	55½	55¾	55	56½	100
*Bay State Gas	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	15	15¼	400
Boston Air Line pf	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	102	105	20
Canada Southern	50¾	51⅜	50½	51¼	51	51½	2,880
Canadian Pacific	40	40	40	40	40	40½	200
Central Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	17½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¾	625
Chicago Gas	71⅛	72	71⅛	71⅜	71⅜	71½	9,650
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	95	95	95	95	95	97	33
Chicago & Northwestern	91½	92¼	91⅜	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞	2,049
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71⅝	71⅞	71⅛	71½	71½	71⅝	8,315
C., C., C. & St. L	38¾	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38¾	955
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅝	57¾	57⅞	4,620
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	63¾	64	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	1,170
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½	360
Consolidated Gas Co	133	133½	133	133½	133	133½	555
Delaware & Hudson	125¾	126½	125¾	125¾	125½	126¼	1,005
Delaware, Lack. & West	159	160½	158¾	158¾	158¾	159	2,506
Distilling & C. F. ctfs	14½	15¼	14½	15	14⅞	15	11,356
*Duluth, S. S. & A	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	4⅜	200
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	8	8	8	8	7½	8¼	500
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97¾	97¾	98	150
General Electric	33⅞	35	33⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34¾	11,325
Lake Erie & Western	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	150
Lake Erie & Western pf	74	74⅞	74	74⅞	74¼	75	68
Lake Shore	138	139	138	138⅞	138¾	139	749
*Long Island Traction	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	7¾	8¼	2,515
Louisville & Nashville	52	52	52	52	51⅞	52	300
Louisville, St. L. & T	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	4	100
Louisville, N. A. & C	7	7¼	7	7¼	7	7½	300
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	23	23	23	23	22	23	100
Manhattan Beach	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	10
Manhattan Con	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞	110¾	111	510
*Metropolitan Traction	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	..	..	10
Michigan Central	97⅛	98½	97	98½	97½	99	750
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	40	55	100
Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	23½	24	250
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	29⅜	29⅝	27	26⅞	26⅞	27	1,400
*National Lead Co. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	85¼	85¾	101
National Linseed Oil	23	24	23	23½	23½	24	700
New-Jersey Central	94	94¼	93½	93⅝	93½	93¾	3,600
New-York Central	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96¾	96⅝	97	2,275
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	38	38½	37⅜	37⅜	37¾	38	1,373
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28	29⅜	26	29⅜	26⅜	27	225
N. Y., L. E. & W	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	236
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12¾	115
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36	36	36	36	35⅞	36	200
Norfolk & Western pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	14½	200
North American	5¾	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾	6	11,030
Northern Pacific	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4½	1,170
Northern Pacific pf	17½	18	17¼	18	17⅜	18	3,070
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	220
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	22⅜	22½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13	12⅞	13	3,020
Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	1	2½	400
St. Louis Southwestern	5¾	6	5¾	5⅞	5¼	6	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	300
St. Paul & Omaha	32	32¼	32	32	32	33	400
St. Paul & Omaha pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	110	50
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	106	106	106	106	107½	110	4
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17¾	17⅛	17¼	17	17½	360
Southern Railway	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½	1,075
Southern Railway pf	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	252
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅝	520
Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	100
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	2	2	2	2	1⅞	2½	100
Union Pacific	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11½	211
United States Cordage	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	5¾	6	1,470
United States Cordage pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	1,210
United States Cordage gtd	20	20	20	20	20	21½	60
United States Rubber	40⅜	40½	39⅜	39⅜	39½	40	618
United States Rubber pf	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	93½	98⅞	7
*United States Leather	11¾	12½	11¾	12⅜	12¼	12½	1,100
*United States Leather pf	71¼	72	71¼	72	71¼	72	1,405
Wabash pf	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	400
Western Union Telegraph	87	87⅜	87	87⅜	87½	87¾	1,252
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12	11⅞	12	11⅜	12⅛	345
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41¼	42¾	41¼	42¾	41	43	300
Total sales							150,917

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Silver bullion certificates	67	67	67	67	67	67⅛	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Enterprise	.70	.75	.70	.75	.65	.72	1,600

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Dock & Imp 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
A., T. & S F 4s	68	68	68	68	10,000
	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	20,000
	68½	68½	68½	68½	5,000
	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	2,000
	68½	68½	68½	68½	2,000
	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	10,000
A, T. & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	5,000
	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	15,000
	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	5,000
	20	20	20	20	1,000
	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	50,000
	20	20	20	20	81,000
	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	5,000
At & Pac Gtd 4s	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	15,000
Aus & N W 1st	49	49	49	49	5,000
Balt & O 5s 1885-1925	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	8,000
	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	8,000
Brooklyn City 1st	111	111	111	111	10,000
Brooklyn Elev 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	12,000
Canada So 1st Gtd	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5,000
	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	4,000
Canada So 2d	103	103	103	103	1,000
Cent N J G M 5s	112	112	112	112	8,000
	112½	112½	112½	112½	4,000
	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
Ches & O Con 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	12,000
Ches & O Gen 4½s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	1,000
	73½	73½	73½	73½	9,000
Chi. Gas	71¼	72⅛	71¼	71⅝	5,340
C., R. I. & Pac.	63½	64	63½	63¾	1,080
Ch., B. & Q.	71½	71¾	71½	71⅝	3,980
C., M. & St. P.	57⅝	58	57½	57¾	3,520
Ch. & N. W.	91⅜	92	91⅜	91⅞	760
C., C., C. & St. L.	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	240
Del. & W.	160	160	160	160	20
Dist. & C. F.	14⅝	15¼	14½	15½	3,380
Gen. Electric	33⅞	35	33⅞	34⅝	2,370
L. I. Trac.	8¼	8¾	8½	8½	2,908
Total sales					48,203

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Lou. & Nash.	51⅝	52½	51⅝	51⅞	410
Manhattan	110¾	110⅞	110¾	110⅞	100
Met. Trac.	89	89½	89	89½	400
N. American	5⅞	6	5¾	6	1,560
N. Y. Cent.	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	120
N. Y. & N. E.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38	790
N. Pac. pf.	17¼	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	430
Phil. & Read.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	1,720
Pac. Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	20
South. Ry.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	70
South. Ry. pf.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	100
U. S. Cord.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	530
West. Union.	87	87⅜	87	87½	1,230

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	102⅜	103⅜	102¼	103⅛	14,490
Am. Tobacco	96⅞	97	96⅝	97	160
A., T. & S. F.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½	730
Cent. of N. J.	93¾	94½	93¼	93½	1,770
Chi. Gas	71¼	72⅛	71¼	71⅝	5,340
C., R. I. & Pac.	63½	64	63½	63¾	1,080
Ch., B. & Q.	71½	71¾	71½	71⅝	3,980
C., M. & St. P.	57⅝	58	57½	57¾	3,520
Ch. & N. W.	91⅜	92	91⅜	91⅞	760
C., C., C. & St. L.	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	240
Del. & W.	160	160	160	160	20
Dist. & C. F.	14⅝	15¼	14½	15½	3,380
Gen. Electric	33⅞	35	33⅞	34⅝	2,370
L. I. Trac.	8¼	8¾	8½	8½	2,908
Total sales					48,203

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Lou. & Nash.	51⅝	52½	51⅝	51⅞	410
Manhattan	110¾	110⅞	110¾	110⅞	100
Met. Trac.	89	89½	89	89½	400
N. American	5⅞	6	5¾	6	1,560
N. Y. Cent.	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	120
N. Y. & N. E.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38	790
N. Pac. pf.	17¼	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	430
Phil. & Read.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	1,720
Pac. Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	20
South. Ry.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	70
South. Ry. pf.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	100
U. S. Cord.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	530
West. Union.	87	87⅜	87	87½	1,230

Mo, K & T 1st 4s					
	83	83	83	83	4,000
	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	10,000
	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	1,000
	83½	83½	83½	83½	1,000
	83½	83½	83½	83½	4,000
	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	6,000b3
	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	9,000
	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	4,000
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	55½	55½	55½	55½	4,000
	56	56	56	56	15,000
	56	56	56	56	10,000
Mo, Kan & East 1st	85	85	85	85	54,000
	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10,000
	85½	85½	85½	85½	5,000
	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	10,000
	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	25,000
	86	86	86	86	20,000
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	77	77	77	77	1,000
	77	77	77	77	2,000s15F
Mutual Union Tel 6s	114	114	114	114	10,000s10F
N Y Dock Deb 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
N Y Elevated 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
Nor Pac 1st, Coup	115	115	115	115	13,000
	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
Nor Pac 1st Reg	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
Nor Pac 2d, Coup	88	88	88	88	5,000
	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	8,000
Nor Pac 3d, Coup	56	56	56	56	12,000
Nor Pac Cons 5s	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	5,000
	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	73,000
	28½	28½	28½	28½	1,000
	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	4,000
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	92	92	92	92	5,000
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	1,000
Ore R & N 5s Trust Receipts	84	84	84	84	9,000
Ore R & N Co Collat Trust 5s	55	55	55	55	2,000
Phil & Read 2d Pf Inc	15	15	15	15	1,000
3d Pf Inc	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10,000
P., C. C. & St. L 4½s Series A	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Rio Grande W 1st	67½	67½	67½	67½	25,000
	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	5,000
	68	68	68	68	15,000
	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	5,000
	68½	68½	68½	68½	6,000
	69	69	69	69	5,000
	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	5,000
	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	5,000
	69	69	69	69	21,000
R, W & O Cons	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1,000
	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
St L & S F Con 4s	50	50	50	50	8,000

St L S W 1st					
	71½	71½	71½	71½	40,000
	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	2,000
	71½	71½	71½	71½	3,000
St L S W 2d Ins	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	3,000
	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	5,000
	24	24	24	24	21,000
	24½	24½	24½	24½	5,000
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Ext	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	6,000
San An & Ar P 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½	13,000
Southern Pac Ga 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	4,000
So Pac N M 1st	101	101	101	101	10,000
So Ry 1st 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	4,000
	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	5,000
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1,000
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000c
	24½	24½	24½	24½	10,000
	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	20,000
Tol, A A & C 6s Trust Receipts	67	67	67	67	1,000
Tol & O Cent 1st	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3,000
Tol, St L. & K. C. 1st Trust Co Certfs	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	4,000
	61	61	61	61	5,000
Union Elev 1st 6s	94	94	94	94	5,000
	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10,000
	94	94	94	94	6,000
Union Pac 6s, 1896	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3,000
Union Pac 1st, 1897	104	104	104	104	1,000
	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	6,000
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	88	88	88	88	25,000
	87½	87½	87½	87½	30,000
	87	87	87	87	1,000s3
U P Den & Gulf 1st	35	35	35	35	7,000
U S Cord Co 1st	56	56	56	56	4,000
Virginia Mid G M Guarantee Stamped	96	96	96	96	1,000
Wabash 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
	106	106	106	106	25,000
Wabash 2d 5s	66½	66½	66½	66½	11,000
	67	67	67	67	1,000
	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	10,000
	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	15,000
West Shore Gtd 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
	105	105	105	105	4,000
Registered	105	105	105	105	3,000
	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000s5F
W N Y & Penn 2d	30	30	30	30	5,000
Trust Co Certfs	35	35	35	35	1,000
Wilkes & East 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	1,000

Total sales....$1,463,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Tel. & Cable	89½	91½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4⅞	6
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	..	19
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	60
Cedar Falls & M	10	17
Cent. & South American Tel	116¼	..
Chicago & Alton	147	150
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138½	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	115¼	116
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	4½	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	..	25½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	6	7¼
Col., Hocking Valley & T. pf	65	..
Commercial Cable	137	..
Consolidated Coal	29	31
Denver & Rio Grande	12	12½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	38¼	38¾
Des Moines & Ft. D	7	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	30	35
Erie Tel. & Tel	52	52¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & P. M	10	14
Flint & P. M. pf	30	..
Great Northern pf	106	110
G. B. & W., t. r	⅞	⅞
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	1	1½
Homestake	21	..
Illinois Central	88	90
Iowa Central	7	8
Iowa Central pf	21	23
Kanawha & Michigan	8½	9
Keokuk & Des Moines	2¼	3
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	25¾	26½
Laclede Gas pf	82	84
Mah. Coal R	115	..
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	8⅝	9⅜
Mexican National ctfs	1	..
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26½	27½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15¾	15⅞
Mobile & Ohio	16	18
*National Lead	31⅞	32¾
National Starch	7	9
National Starch 1st pf	43	51
National Starch 2d pf	24	28
New Cent. Coal	6	9
N. J. & N. Y	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H	201	..
N. Y., O. & St. L	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	70
Norfolk & Western	3	3¼
Ontario Mining	10½	12
Oregon Improvement	8	10
Oregon Railway & Nav	17	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3½	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4	4½
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30
P., C., C. & St. L	16½	17½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	47½	48½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
80 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to checque at sight.
Branch Offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE L. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson.
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.
William Babcock, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Richard A. Glenniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson,
Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young.

1st M'T'GE GUARANTEED GOLD 5s
Columbus & 9th Av. R.R. Co
Lexington Av. and Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
DEALT IN.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL ST.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 88, Drexel Building,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2663	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1440	1701	1942	2319	2557	2789	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	174-	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO REALIZE LARGELY ON small investments. Send for prospectus. Dividends in sight. M. E. & J. W. De Aguero, 60 Broadway.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the New-York General Reorganization Committee, the London Bondholders' Committee and Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, acting on behalf of Dutch bondholders, the undersigned Joint Executive Reorganization Committee has formulated a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, **WHICH PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED BY**

The New-York General Reorganization Committee,

The London Bondholders' Committee, and Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam.

Copies of the plan and reorganization agreement can be obtained from either of the committees or the depositaries named below.

The following securities are now called for deposit under the reorganization plan and agreement:

ATCHISON GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT BONDS, WITH COUPON NO. 9 OF JANUARY 1, 1894 AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds will receive under the plan:

75 per cent. of the principal in new general mortgage four per cent. one-hundred-year gold bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1895;

40 per cent. in four per cent. one-hundred-year adjustment bonds, bearing interest payable only out of net earnings, non-cumulative to July 1, 1900, and cumulative after that date, and one per cent on the deposited bonds will be paid in cash at the time of deposit in respect of three months' interest thereon, if deposited on or before the 10th day of June, 1895.

ATCHISON FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, CLASS A, WITH COUPON NO. 4 OF APRIL 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED, and

ATCHISON INCOME BONDS OF 1889, WITH COUPON NO. 5 OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds are assessed four per cent., of which two per cent. must be paid at the time of deposit of the bonds the balance when the new securities are ready for delivery.

These bonds are entitled under the plan to receive 118 per cent. of their par value in five per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the new company.

ATCHISON FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, CLASS B, WITH COUPON NO. 4 OF APRIL 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds are assessed four per cent., of which two per cent. must be paid at the time of deposit of the bonds, the balance when the new securities are ready for delivery.

These bonds are entitled under the plan to receive 118 per cent. of their par value in five per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the new company.

ATCHISON CAPITAL STOCK.

The stock is assessed $10 per share, of which $3 must be paid at the time of deposit, and the balance in installments of not more than $3 each at intervals of not less than thirty days, when called for by the Joint Executive Committee. The whole assessment may be paid at the time of deposit if desired.

Stockholders will receive for each $100 share and assessment of $10 paid thereon, $100 in common stock, $10 in preferred stock.

Securities must be deposited with and the assessment paid to the following depositaries:

IN NEW-YORK:

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Second Mortgage A and B Bonds.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Income Bonds of 1889.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company,
65 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Capital Stock.

IN BOSTON:

For all Bonds:
Agency of the Union Trust Company of New-York, 95 Milk Street, Boston.

For Stock only:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston.

IN LONDON:

For all Bonds:
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, who will receive deposits of bonds and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor as agents on behalf of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

For Stock:
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, who will receive deposits of stock and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor and receive payment of installments of the assessment as agents on behalf of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

IN AMSTERDAM:

For all Bonds:
Hope & Company, who will receive deposits of bonds and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor as agents on behalf of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

For Stock only:
Maatschappij tot beheer van het Administratiekantoor opgericht door.
Hubrecht, Van Harencarspel & Vas Visser.

Arrangements have been made to issue in London, Amsterdam, and Boston, as well as in New-York, uniform reorganization certificates of deposit of the Union Trust Company of New-York for General Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, Class A and Class B, and uniform reorganization certificates of deposit of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposits of stock in New-York, Boston, and London. Application will be promptly made to list on the New-York Stock Exchange all such certificates of deposit wherever issued.

Holders of the above-described bonds and stock desiring to participate in the reorganization must deposit their securities with and pay their assessments to the respective depositaries on or before the 10th day of June, 1895, after which date no deposits can be received without the consent of the Joint Executive Committee.

Deposits will be simultaneously received by the several depositaries beginning with the 11th day of April, 1895.

Dated April 10, 1895.

EDWARD KING,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
} Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
Counsel to the Committee.

The plan above referred to having been submitted to the General Reorganization Committee, at a meeting held the 14th day of March, 1895, was unanimously approved.

R. SOMERS HAYES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
WILLIAM ROTCH,
B. RODMAN WELD,
} General Reorganization Committee.

OFFICE OF THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

TAKE NOTICE that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held on the 21st day of February, 1895, Article I. of the By-Laws of the said Company was amended so as to provide that the annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the SECOND TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY in each year.

FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

1ST MTGE. 5 % GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Columbus and 9th Av. R. R. Co.,
AND OF THE
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
DATED 1895. DUE 1995.
Guaranteed by the
Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of New-York.
FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary, Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable Certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO
1ST MTGE. 6 % BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND
old UNASSENTED stock dealt in by
WM. MORRIS IMBRIE & CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, New-York City.

Dividends.

New-York, April 10, 1895.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-York will distribute on and after April 25 to the holders of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company's certificates of equitable interest in the stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies of record April 15, an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. of the par value of their holdings of said certificates of the Fidelity Company. The transfer books will close April 15 at 3 P. M. and reopen on April 26 at 10 A. M.

F. P. OLCOTT, President.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
143 Liberty St., New-York, April 8, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1. For the purpose of the dividend and the election of Directors, the transfer books will be closed from Monday, April 15, till Saturday, May 11.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 2, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable April 15.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the First day of MAY, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, when an election will be held for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. April 13, 1895, until 9 o'clock A. M. May 3, 1895. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

April 11, 1895.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between EDWARD ASHFORTH and FRANK BLACKHURST, under the firm name of ASHFORTH & CO. has this day expired by limitation. The business of the late firm will be continued by Mr. EDWARD ASHFORTH under the firm name of ASHFORTH & CO., and he has assumed all the obligations of the late firm, and will liquidate its business. EDWARD ASHFORTH, FRANK BLACKHURST. Dated March 16, 1895. 1,409 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HE WANTS NO FAVORITISM

Commissione Andrews Objects to Injustice to Old Policemen.

EASY DUTY FOR POLITICAL FRIENDS

Some Interesting Figures from the Records—Indicted Policemen Still on Duty—Absent Matrons.

The system of favoritism which has prevailed for many years in the Police Department was attacked yesterday by Commissioner Andrews. Under this system political protégés of certain Commissioners have enjoyed the softer berths, while men who did not possess influence have been kept for a quarter of a century on patrol duty.

Commissioner Andrews did not make any charges, but he submitted to his fellow-Commissioners comparative lists compiled from the official records, which of themselves showed that unfair discriminations had been made in the selection of men for special and light duty in the department.

He also moved for the suspension of a number of indicted policemen still on duty, and called for an investigation of several police matrons who have been off duty by reason of sickness for periods of from one to four months.

There was an air of frigidity about the Police Commissioners when they assembled in the board room at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They slipped quietly into the room and took their seats without exchanging any of the usual courtesies. The presence of Commissioner Andrews did not seem to be noticed by the others, except when he was called upon to vote, and the few words that President Martin and Commissioner Murray addressed to him were spoken with almost icy chilliness. Commissioner Kerwin neither spoke to him nor looked toward him, though the two men occupied adjoining chairs. Commissioner Andrews seemed grimly amused over the situation, but he was as terse in his remarks as the others.

"I have some statistics here," said Commissioner Andrews, "which have been prepared for me by the Chief Clerk. They show that out of eighteen men, seventeen served an average of about three years on special duty and twenty-three years on patrol duty. Of seventeen men in the court squads many have only served eight, nine, or ten years; the average is thirteen years, of which eight were passed on patrol and five on special duty. It seems to me the latter have had more special duty than is warranted."

"In other words," said President Martin, "you think they have had more than their share?"

"Yes," answered Commissioner Andrews.

Commissioner Andrews's list was as follows:

Name.	Pre-cinct.	Length of Service. Yrs.	Mos.	Light Duty. Yrs.	Mos.	Patrol Duty. Yrs.	Mos.
George H. Twine	24	33	9	2	4	31	5
George A. Kinster	25	29	10	6	7	23	3
Dennis McMahon	28	29	1	9	..	20	1
John Clark	26	28	11	..	..	11	6
Sam. B. Seaman	15	27	9	2	4	25	5
Thomas Kearney	32	27	7	..	..	27	7
L. W. Quinn	24	27	3	2	4	24	11
Patrick Sullivan	28	27	2	..	..	27	2
M. J. Hickey	30	27	1	10	8	16	5
Wm. B. Stanton	30	27	1	2	4	24	9
Matt M. Sherry	80	27	..	11	9	15	3
John T. Roach	25	26	10	2	5	24	9
James McAdam	9	26	10	5	7	21	3
Patrick Clune	25	26	5	..	..	25	..
John W. Fleming	20	25	7	..	..	25	7
Michael Coonley	4	25	5	..	..	25	5
James P. Quinn	1	25	4	..	..	25	4
Average				3	3	23	9

*Roundsman from March, 1876, to September, 1892.

Then followed the lists of favorites in the six District Court squads, showing their assignment to special and patrol duty, and the length of time they have been on the force:

First District.	Service. Yrs.	Mos.	Special. Yrs.	Mos.	Patrol. Yrs.	Mos.
Alex. Patten, Jr.	11	8	6	11	4	7
J. Conovan	16	8	3	7	13	1
B. O'Reilly	16	0	1	4	14	8
Second District.	**Service. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Special. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Patrol. Yrs.**	**Mos.**
G. Moffit	16	11	7	7	9	4
J. A. Gardner	15	8	8	7	7	1
B. Connelly	11	8	5	0	6	8
J. F. Foley	10	10	5	0	5	10
P. F. Hunt	11	0	1	4	9	8
Third District.	**Service. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Special. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Patrol. Yrs.**	**Mos.**
R. Berkley	10	0	5	1	9	11
C. Mayer	13	11	3	9	10	2
Fourth District.	**Service. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Special. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Patrol. Yrs.**	**Mos.**
J. Murphy	13	4	2	4	11	0
G. Beller	8	4	2	0	6	4
Fifth District.	**Service. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Special. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Patrol. Yrs.**	**Mos.**
J. T. Brady	13	11	5	7	8	4
W. D. Hickey	10	9	5	1	5	8
J. B. Finnigan	11	8	2	0	9	8
E. Stetter	10	0	8	0	2	0
Sixth District.	**Service. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Special. Yrs.**	**Mos.**	**Patrol. Yrs.**	**Mos.**
G. Gobel	16	6	8	1	8	5
Average	4		9		8	4

"What do you know about the calibre of these men?" asked President Martin, sarcastically.

"I do not know about that," said Commissioner Andrews. "I move the transfer of the seventeen men in my list to court duty and request the board to ask the Superintendent of Police to detail them."

"Don't you know that this board is the only body that has a legal right to detail men?" asked President Martin, severely. "Don't you know that your proposition to let the Superintendent detail them would be a violation of law?"

"Yes," admitted Commissioner Andrews; "I mean that the Superintendent be asked to report on the fitness of the men for special duty. They have served about twenty-five years and most of them have excellent records."

On motion of President Martin, it was decided to have Superintendent Byrnes investigate and report on the fitness of the men named in Commissioner Andrews's list for special duty.

Commissioner Andrews next submitted the following list of indicted men still doing police duty:

Detective Sergeant William E. Frink, Central Office.

Patrolman Bernard A. Dunn, Eighth Precinct.

Capt. Michael J. Murphy, Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Patrolman Edward Grinnon, Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Patrolman John Kenny, Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Patrolman Jeremiah S. Levy, Thirty-first Precinct.

Patrolman John H. Hurley, Twenty-third Precinct.

Patrolman Kearn J. Larkin, Twenty-third Precinct.

Roundsman Michael A. Downs, Twenty-second Precinct.

Patrolman Conrad Schellenberger, Eleventh Precinct.

Patrolman Augustus J. Thorne, Fifth Precinct.

Patrolman Henry W. Shill, Fifth Precinct.

Patrolman George F. Sheridan, Second Precinct.

Patrolman Charles W. H. Finken, First Precinct.

Sergt. William O'Toole, Third District Court.

Patrolman Francis S. Donegan, Thirteenth Precinct.

"I move the suspension of these men," said Commissioner Andrews, "but I have excepted Capt. Max Schmittberger."

"Why do you except Capt. Schmittberger?" asked President Martin.

"Because," replied Commissioner Andrews, "he was induced to confess on the distinct promise that he would not be prosecuted. The District Attorney and the Lexow committee and its counsel promised him immunity, and we are in good faith bound to keep that promise."

After some discussion about other indicted policemen, President Martin said: "I move that the matter be referred to Commissioner Andrews, to report at our next regular meeting."

This was decided upon.

"There are nine matrons in the department," said Commissioner Andrews, "who have been absent from duty in the past year for from one to five months each. I think the Board of Surgeons should be asked to report on this matter."

Following is Commissioner Andrews's list of matrons who have been absent from duty:

Margaret C. Doyle, four months.
Grace F. Davis, thirty-six days.
Agnes Fitzsimmons, fifty-one days.
Elizabeth A. Limner, thirty-two days.
Mary A. Price, fifty days.
Mary E. Hammen, thirty-eight days.
Mary A. Waloron, thirty-one days.
Anna M. White, thirty-three days.
Catherine O'Hara, sixty-eight days.

"I wish to call attention to the case of Gen. Ely S. Parker," said Commissioner Andrews. "I make no motion in the matter, but he has been absent six months. The Committee on Repairs and Supplies needs an Inspector."

It was decided to write to Gen. Parker. He is suffering with paralysis.

The board adjourned until 1 o'clock this afternoon in order to receive a communication from the Civil Service Board regarding the eligible list, from which to fill vacancies in the department.

Commissioner Murray wanted to adjourn until Tuesday, but yielded to Commissioner Andrews's wishes.

The board had hardly adjourned when the expected communication reached Police Headquarters. It was as follows:

New-York, April 10, 1895.

Major William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk, Police Department:

Sir: In reply to your inquiry of the 8th inst., whether the eligible list for patrolmen is still in force, I have to say that the Civil Service Commissioners have decided that no more names be certified until the remaining list has been reinforced by the result of a new examination now pending.

Respectfully yours, LEE PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

The meaning of the note is that of the seventy men examined last November by the Civil Service Board for appointment to the police force none was found intellectually competent. The meeting of the Police Board to-day may, therefore, be brief.

MEN WHO WILL DEBATE FOR PRINCETON

Representatives for the Contest with Yale Chosen After Competition.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—The interhall debate to chose Princeton's representatives at the Yale-Princeton intercollegiate debate, to be held at New-Haven May 1, was held last night. The subject of the debate was the same as that for the finial contest—"Resolved, That, Under the Circumstances, the Income Tax Law of 1894 was Justifiable"—it being agreed that constitutional claims will not be discussed.

The affirmative was suported by W. Foster Burns, '95, Illinois, of the American Whig Society; Alfred Hayes, Jr., '95, Pennsylvania, of the American Whig Society, and F. W. Lewis, '95, Kansas, of the Cliosophic Society. On the negative were R. N. McElroy, '96, Kentucky, of the American Whig Society; B. S. Hirschfield, '95, Ohio, of the Cliosophic Society, and J. H. Crawford, '96, Pennsylvania, of the Cliosophic Society.

The judges have chosen R. M. McElroy, '96; B. L. Hirschfeld, '95, and W. Foster Burns, '95, as Princeton's representatives, and have given the two rebuttal speeches to the Whigs, McElroy and Burns.

FARMER SMITH IS SEEKING A WIFE

He Will Take a Woman with Only Comparatively Limited Means.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10.—Postmaster Carson is in receipt of a letter from W. I. Smith of Spainville, Notoway County, Va. Smith, who claims to be a carpenter and farmer, wants a wife. The letter was received by the Postmaster, with the request that it be handed to some person answering the description of the wife wanted. Here is the letter:

Dar Lidies:

I want a good Wife a girl of good disposition & Edjucation with dark hair and eyes with not less than three or five Thousand dollars of her own so She can Use it as she wants to She must not be less than 5 feet 3 to 8 inches high weigh 125 to 145 pounds Age about 20 & 30 years send Photo'gr I am 5 feet 7 in high weigh 135 lbs have dark hair and eyes mustache agt 24 good disposition sober kind hearted & true. State your wealth in your Letter I'm a carpenter & a good farmer also quick correspondence and a Speady marriage.

Mr. Carson still has the letter.

New Board of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New-York was held yesterday afternoon in the hospital building, Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue. The Committee on Nominations reported the following names for election as Governors for the ensuing year: Egerton L. Winthrop, Frederic Bronson, William A. Duer, Edmund L. Baylies, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Charles E. Tracy, George G. Williams, Robert Lenox Belknap, F. Delano Weekes, Henry A. C. Taylor, Francis S. Bangs, Edward W. Lambert, and Thomas Newbold.

The newly-elected Governors organized as a board and elected William A. Duer as President, George G. Williams as Vice President, Robert Lenox Belknap as Treasurer, and F. Delano Weekes as Secretary.

She Was Tired of Living.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 10.—Margaret Feuhrer, or Fehren, who said that she was sixty-two years old, and lived in Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was found sick in Garden Street this morning. She said that she had taken paris green. She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where she died this afternoon. The sisters were unable to get any information from her save that she was tired of living and had no relatives.

Three Diamond Cutters May Remain.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Commissioner General Stump this afternoon directed that three of the five Holland diamond cutters who came to this country on the Majestic be landed and the other two deported. All five had been barred by the special board of inquiry at Ellis Island.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Pay Inspector A. J. Pritchard and Passed Assistant Paymaster R. T. M. Ball have been ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department, April 17.

—Paymaster H. I. Wright, and Assistant Paymaster J. E. Tonett have been ordered to physical examination for promotion on the South Atlantic Station.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster L. C. Kerr has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard, May 2.

—Lieut. Charles A. Foster has been detached from the Enterprise and ordered before the Retiring Board April 15.

Army.

—Army Retiring Board at Fort Riley, Kan. Detail: Lieut. Col. Louis H. Carpenter, Seventh Cavalry; Major Vallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery; William A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry; Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon; Lieut. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon, and Lieut. Ell D. Hoyle, Second Artillery, Recorder.

—Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh, Thirteenth Infantry, will report to the Governor of Kansas for service with the National Guard of that State, in addition to his duties as Professor of Military Science at the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

—Lieut. H. W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., vice Lieut. H. C. Keeve, Twenty-fourth Infantry, relieved.

—Transfers in the Second Cavalry: Lieut. Guy Carleton, from Troop L to Troop K; Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, from Troop F to Troop L; Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, from Troop K to Troop F.

—Capt. Edward G. Mathey, Seventh Cavalry, will report to the Army Retiring Board at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination.

—Leave of Absence: Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, Fifth Artillery, one month.

TRIBUTE PAID TO JOHN COLLINS

Large Gathering of Politicians Attends the Funeral Services of the Republican District Leader.

The funeral of John Collins, long the Republican leader in the Fourth Assembly District, took place yesterday from St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Rutgers and Henry Streets.

There was a solemn high mass of requiem, with Father James F. Molloy as celebrant, Father Thomas Lynch as deacon, and Father William F. Dougherty as sub-deacon. Father Francis P. Moore of the Church of the Holy Innocents was also present. The music was furnished by the regular choir of the church, under the direction of Philip Eagleston.

The pall bearers were John Simpson, George Hilliard, and Thomas F. Eagan, representing the Republican County Committee; Patrick J. O'Brien and John Mullin, from the Arthur Club; Robert Gardner and Dr. George W. Kram, from the Fourth District Republican Association; Patrick Reddy and Richard J. Mullin, from Empire City Lodge, No. 92, A. O. U. W., and Michael Lee, Frank Morrison, and Patrick J. Haybyrne.

The Republican County Organ

SHE EXHORTED THE YOUNG

Orlo L. Breckenridge Thinks His Mother Is Insane.

INQUIRY AS TO HER MENTAL CONDITION

It Is Alleged that She Has a Religious Mania—Said to Have Married Arthur Helf, an Adopted Son.

Judge Glegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, recently appointed a commission, consisting of Wilbur Larremore, Michael T. Daly, and Dr. H. Valentine Wildman, to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Mary S. Breckenridge, otherwise known as Mrs. Helf. This commission held its first session yesterday, in conjunction with a Sheriff's jury.

The proceedings were instituted by the woman's son, Orlo L. Breckenridge. Mrs. Breckenridge, who was in court, is about fifty-three years old. She is a woman of education, and her relatives occupy a good social position in Massachusetts. Her husband, Orlo Breckenridge, died in 1893 at the home of the couple, in Westfield, Mass.

Her son, the petitioner, then brought her to this city, to live in his flat, at 122 West Eighty-fourth Street. Here, he alleges, she developed a form of religious mania and seemed to take a great and sudden interest in missions, especially in one called the Berachah Mission, which meets in the American Theatre Building. He says that her mania took the form of bringing young men and women home with her and exhorting them. Among these was one Arthur Helf, twenty-one years old. She seemed to take an especial interest in him, and installed him in the house, stating that she had adopted him. Finally, her son says, her actions became so strange that he decided to have her examined as to her sanity. While this examination was in progress, it is alleged that she clandestinely married young Helf. Then her son got an order, on the examination of the physicians, that she was insane, and had her confined in the asylum at Amityville, L. I.

Her attorney George Mott of Brooklyn, got out a writ of habeas corpus, and she was brought before Justice Bartlett. He paroled her in the custody of her counsel, and the proceedings which comenced yesterday, were the next steps.

There was an objection from Lawyer Mott as soon as the oath was administered to the jurymen. They were sworn to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Breckenridge, and Mr. Mott said that the attorney for the petitioner was aware at the time that these proceedings were brought that the lady in question was Mrs. Helf, for he had brought an action to have the marriage of the woman to young Helf annulled. He asked to have the form of the oath changed, but the Commissioners decided that they had no power to change the title of the proceedings from what appeared in the papers.

Emanuel Friend of Friend & House appeared to look after the interests of the youthful husband, who was also in court, and when the Commissioners decided that the husband had not the right to be represented, he associated himself with Mr. Mott as counsel, being in this way able to get in any objections to testimony that might be harmful to the interests of his client.

George Crowell, the brother of the respondent, was examined. He told of her peculiarities in the flat, as already stated, and said that prior to the time she brought people home with her, she was very careful as to whow she associated with. Cross-examination brought out the fact that her brother had visited her only once on her farm in ten years.

The examination was adjourned until next week. The amount of personal property owned by Mrs. Breckinridge, or Helf, is said to be valued at $4,000.

JOHN CROZIER'S WIFE LAUGHED.

Through Her Discoveries He Was Found Guilty of Theft.

John Crozier, a young man, living with his family at 760 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was sentenced to a year and six months in State prison yesterday by Recorder Goff. Crozier pleaded guilty to the theft of $80 from the wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, who employed him as manager of its printing department.

The causes which led to the discovery of Crozier's peculations were peculiar. A woman named Edith Bennett recently preferred charges against Policeman Frederick Wagoner of the Oak Street Police Station, charging him with accepting a bribe of $1 and afterward robbing her of $60 in cash. Wagoner is now under $2,000 bail pending an examination. The fact was published that Crozier was championing the woman's side of the matter, and would be one of the principal witnesses in her behalf. This was seen by Crozier's wife, who was living quietly in Brooklyn with her two children.

Crozier had not been home but once or twice during a period of seventeen weeks, having explained to his wife that he had been traveling for McKesson & Robbins. She at once went to the drug firm's office, and learned that Crozier had not been out of the city. She discovered that Crozier had been living in great style in an up-town flat, and contributing large sums toward the maintenance of the place, over which Miss Bennett presided.

McKesson & Robbins then had experts go over Crozier's books, and found that he had been taking money in small sums for some time. His peculations are thought to have been about $7,500.

The specific offense to which he pleaded guilty was the obtaining of $80 from the cashier with which to buy postal cards, upon which notices of a Vestry meeting of Trinity Church and several other church notices were to be printed. It was by this and similar methods that Crozier got the money. Had his wife not caused the investigation to be made, it is probable the firm would have continued to be victimized for many years, Crozier enjoying the unlimited confidence of his employers.

Mrs. Crozier was in court when her husband was sentenced, and watched the whole affair from a prominent place. She curled her lips in scorn whenever her husband looked in her direction, and she held no communication whatever with him. After the sentence had been pronounced, she left the room with a friend, laughing and chatting as though she had just made a special call.

VERDICT FOR ORGANIST SHAW.

His Claim for Salary Against the Baptist Tabernacle Sustained.

Thomas H. Shaw's action against the Baptist Tabernacle, for $486.60, which he claimed was due him for services rendered as organist, was tried before Judge Newburger, in the City Court, yesterday.

Shaw has been the organist for the church for seven years, and he asserted that he was to get $75 a month. He said that he received only $221 on account of his services from January to November, 1894.

The Tabernacle entered several counter claims and denied that it is in the organist's debt. One of the claims is that Shaw hired a room in the church for which he was to pay $3.50 a week for thirty-six weeks. It was said that there was still due $126 on this account. Although the organist was under contract from one May to another at the salary stated, yet on Nov. 14, 1894, he suddenly left the church without an organist, and it was compelled to employ a man as competent as Shaw, who was paid $150 a month. The Tabernacle also alleged that Shaw was careless and broke the organ, which cost $150 to repair. The counter claims amounted to $688.

Shaw on the stand said that he had mailed his resignation and had forgotten to stamp it. Then he contradicted this and said that he had placed it in Dr. Potter's letter box. He said that at the time of the resignation he was living in the doctor's house.

Dr. Potter testified that the organist was under contract, and that there was an agreement that each side should give a month's notice of change.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, with interest, $497.66. An allowance of 5 per cent. was granted by Judge Newburger, and a motion for a new trial denied. The defendant was given thirty days to make a case on appeal.

CLARENDON HOTEL TROUBLES.

Another Effort to Levy an Attachment Upon the Property.

Another attempt has been made to obtain the permission of the Supreme Court to levy an attachment upon the property of the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, notwithstanding the fact that the hotel is in the hands of Alexander R. Gulick as receiver. He was appointed by the court some time ago in proceedings brought by the special partner of the firm of Frankel & Lansing for the dissolution of the firm on the ground of its insolvency.

Justice Beekman in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied a week ago a similar application, upon the ground that as the receiver was in possession, under the appointment of the court, he was there in the interests of all creditors and could not be ousted of his rights.

Another application, in the interest of Andrew J. Power, a judgment creditor for about $700 for goods sold to the former managers of the hotel, to allow a levy to be made upon the property of the hotel under an attachment, was made yesterday before Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers. It was urged that the action of the special partner for the dissolution of the firm was a collusive one, and that all the furniture of the hotel was subject to chattel mortgages.

In opposition to the granting of the motion it was claimed that the previous decision of Justice Beekman upon this very point was a bar to this application, and that the lawyer in making it had only saved himself from contempt of court by making it in the name of a different creditor from the one in whose name it was made a week ago.

Justice Beach said that if the facts were the same he would follow the ruling of Justice Beekman in the matter, but he reserved his decision.

Eden Charged with Swindling.

Edward Eden was committed by Recorder Goff yesterday for trial on a charge of swindling Bartens & Rice, jewelers at 20 John Street, out of a pair of diamond earrings valued at $550, in July, 1893.

Edward Eden, it is said, stated to the jewelry firm that he was in the real estate business at 194 Broadway, and said he wanted to purchase a pair of earrings for Mrs. Nellie Greenhill. He said she was a woman of wealth, but was short of cash, and the firm took her note for the diamonds. Eden, it is alleged, immediately after sold the diamonds. The note was worthless, as there was no Mrs. Greenhill.

An indictment for larceny was found against Eden in October, 1893, but he could not be found. Charles A. F. Bartens, the senior member of the firm, saw Eden yesterday on Broadway, near John Street, and had him arrested.

Bondsmen for Edward S. Stokes.

Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday, as bondsmen on the appeal bond of Edward S. Stokes, from the judgment obtained against him in the Superior Court for $40,388.59, on Nov. 22, 1893, by William E. D. Stokes.

This judgment was affirmed by the General Term several weeks ago. Edward S. Stokes will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

The Messrs. Leary gave a bond for $43,000 and qualified in double the amount.

William Caesar Pleads Not Guilty.

William Caesar, the West Indian negro, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday to plead to the indictment charging him with the murder of Mary Martin, the negro woman whose dismembered corpse was found on March 31, in an area at Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place.

He was represented by William F. Howe and Thomas Cornell, who pleaded not guilty for him. Caesar was then taken back to the Tombs. He did not appear to realize the perilous position in which he stands, but rather to enjoy the attention bestowed upon him by the crowd which filled the court-room.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—William McMahon, who is separated from his wife, Mary Q. McMahon, of 246 West Sixty-seventh Street, objects to her having the custody of their two children, William, nine years old, and Henry, seven years old, upon the ground that she is unfit to care for them, and he has obtained, from Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus, requiring his wife to produce the children in court, in order that the court may determine whether or not she should have their care any longer. Mr. McMahon says that his wife has become greatly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and that almost daily for the last three years she has been under the influence of liquor. He says she drove him from their home, and has sent him threatening letters.

—The appeal in the case of Lawyer John V. Alexander, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions last June of grand larceny in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy, was submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. He transacted an extensive chattel mortgage business, and it was charged that in January, 1893, he entered the premises of Fernand Pontrichet, at 270 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for the purpose of foreclosing a chattel mortgage on the property there, given to secure the payment of $250. The claim was made that he not only took the property covered by the chattel mortgage, but also other property. The court took the papers.

—Justice Beach, in Supreme Court Chambers, has granted an order authorizing the Church of St. Benedict the Moor to sell its property at 120 Macdougal Street for $14,200, subject to a mortgage of $10,000. The proceeds are to be devoted to paying off the floating or unsecured indebtedness of the church. The market value of the remaining real estate owned by the church is stated to be $60,000, subject to a mortgage of $40,000. Its total liabilities are $65,000, with unsecured indebtedness of about $15,000.

—James Hughes, a 'longshoreman, was convicted yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Barrett, of a violation of the election law, in voting last November in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District under the name of William H. Hale. He was remanded for sentence until Monday.

—Solomon H. Mann, who was charged with being in part responsible for the death of Loretta Hannigan, which it is alleged resulted from malpractice, was indicted for manslaughter by the Grand Jury yesterday. The charges against Dr. Henry B. Pettitgill, growing out of the same case, were dismissed.

—Albert Ellis, a waiter, was sentenced to one year and nine months' imprisonment in State prison yesterday for the theft of a satchel containing $130, belonging to the Business Men's Relief Association on March 18.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 289—The United States, appellant, vs. Thomas Smith, and No. 345—Thomas Smith, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Dodge and Felix Brannigan for the United States and by Eppa Hunton and J. Altheus Johnson for Smith.

No. 290—Marcnio Barela, appellant, vs. Guadalupe S. De Garca y Perea.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico. —Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 277—The Corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Nesqually in Washington Territory, appellant, vs. John Gibbon et al.—Argument continued by Solicitor General Conrad for the appellees and concluded by A. H. Garland for the appellant.

No. 278—Joel Parker Whitney, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank C. Taylor.—Argued by B. E. Valentine for the plaintiff in error and by C. W. Holcomb for the defendant in error.

No. 282—Alexander Frankenthal et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. Scott Cook.—Argument commenced by Frank P. Blair for the defendant in error.

The day call for Thursday, April 11, will be as follows:

Nos. 282, 285, (and 422,) 234, 228, 292, 293, (and 149 and 214,) 294, 295, 296, and 297, (and 298 and 307.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar for April term.

3—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage. 15½—Lauferty vs. Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. 25—Pennington vs. Smith.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Robert T. Skelton, an infant, vs. Matthew Larkin, Jr., appellant.—Submitted by appellant.—Argued by D. M. De Witt for respondent.

Marie Schutz vs. Joseph Marette, as executor, appellant.—Argued by J. S. Davenport for appellant, J. George Flammer for respondent.

Maximilian Toch, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Henry M. Toch, individually and as executor, et al.—Argued by M. L. Townsend for appellant, Edward C. Stone and Treadwell Cleveland for respondent.

Maximilian Toch, individually, and as administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Lucas Toch and another, appellants, Henry M. Toch et al., respondents.—Argued by C. Jones and T. C. Cleveland for appellants, Louis Wertheimer and M. L. Townsend for respondents.

United States Trust Company, as trustee, &c., respondent, vs. James D. Black et al., respondents, vs. The American Seamen's Friend Society et al., appellants.—Argued by E. N. Taft, A. B. Crane, M. Williams, and R. S. Minturn for appellants, G. H. Balkam and James C. Carter for respondents.

The Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday is as follows:

Nos. 156, 199, 216, 219, 221, 222, 223, 230.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P.J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

21—Eidlitz vs. Rothschild. 17—Subeck vs. Johnson. 19—Talcott vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 20—Same vs. Same. 22—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 16—Faneuil Hall National Bank vs. Bussing. 35—Rogers vs. Pearsall. 75—Spinnochia vs. Loew.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class I.—1—Kelly vs. Moses. 2—Bodkin vs. Liston. 3—Howe vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Class II.—4—Spalding vs. Bateman.

Class IV.—5—Murphy vs. Levy. 6—Thornell vs. Ryan. 7—Wise vs. L. & C. Wise Company. 8—Munn vs. Mclinn. 9—Fellows vs. Hoyt.

Class VI.—10—Shaw vs. Sprouse.

Class VII.—11—German-American Investment Company vs. Hayes. 12—Kilgannon vs. Martin. 13—Allison vs. Strowger Company. 14—Clark vs. Cummes. 15—Van Zandt vs. Macdougall. 16—Stevens vs. Stanfield.

Class VIII.—17—Levin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 18—Gebhard vs. Davis. 19—Dugan vs. Byrnes. 20—Corey vs. Electrical Construction and Supply Company. 21—New-York Adjustable Stern Dock Company vs. Kirkham. 22—Renwick vs. Renwick. 23—Lindsay vs. Feldhelm. 24—Bossler vs. Jossler. 25—Matter of Dixon. 26—Kempner vs. Grinberg. 27—McCarron vs. Conkling. 28—Currie vs. Conkling. 29—Mackie vs. Mackie. 30—Hayes vs. Kerr. 31—Matter of Morely. 32—Volkening vs. Brandt. 33—Meyers vs. Hirsch. 34—Crane vs. Hollander. 35—Colelli vs. N. J. and P. C. Works. 36—Levy vs. Levy. 37—Suydam vs. Washburn. 38—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College. Antolpez vs. Judge. 40—Aetna Life Insurance Company vs. Worthington. 41—Arthur vs. Dalton. 42—Baldwin vs. Murphy. 43—Slater vs. Rogers. 44—Mitchell Company vs. Hubbell Plate Company. 45—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Morgan. 46—Peyton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 47—Soltan vs. Goodyear Vulcanite Company. 48—Buxton vs. Jacobs. 49—Walford vs. Harris. 50—White vs. Goodson Typesetting and Casting Machine Company. 51—Landgraff vs. Lancashire Insurance Company. 52—Moss vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—2584—Weston vs. Goodrich. 2259—Gardner vs. Gardner. 2415—Minturn vs. Kinlay. 2416—Quicke vs. Same. 2205—Congdon vs. Butler. 2181—Harmon vs. Yonkers & Alpine Ferry Company. 2203—Jump vs. Jump. 2215—Sherlin vs. Sherlin. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 1934—Gastretter vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2365—Van Brunt vs. Clinch. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 2430—Man vs. Cromwell. 2431—Yerdon vs. Dodge. 2431—Wright vs. Calvin. 6—James vs. Beckwith. 2445—City of Ironwood vs. Coffin. 2446—Bodine vs. Brown. 2447—Untermeyer vs. Beckwith. 2449—Parsons vs. Teeter. 2450—Winkemeier vs. Winkemeier. 2451—Société de Hulles d'Olive de Nice vs. Rorke. 2453—Hyams vs. Beckwith.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1893.

165—Green vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 303—Crain vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 191—Inness vs. same. 207—Same vs. same. 208—Inness vs. same. 192—Inness vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 193—Same vs. same. 210—Connelly vs. same. 211—De Balaine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Helmberg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 187—Kortright vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Cruikshank Brothers, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Matoore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sumner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 206—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Held in Superior Equity room.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 1497—Welsz vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel. 406—National Fire Insurance Company vs. Clarkson. 2821—McCarthy vs. Schastey. 4337—Grant vs. George C. Treadwell Company. 2471—Straub vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen. 1509—Barnes vs. Craighead. 3277—Sergeant vs. John M. Smith Paper Company. 2842—Townsend vs. Industrial Benefit Association. 5992—Fox vs. Roberts. 2311—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Harrington. 1017—Baker vs. Mount Sinai Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society. 728—Hamilton vs. American Amusement Syndicate. 3072—Gray vs. Lee. 2160—Steele vs. Levy. 5851—Towcey vs. Schell. 2846—Flannery vs. Henjes. 1588—Cox vs. Ehrich. 2011—McBride vs. New-York Steam Power Company. 4830—Wilson vs. Clancy. 1523—Hall vs. Interior Brothers.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3307.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until April 15.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

28—Spiro vs. Griffin. 29—Same vs. same. 18—Lutz vs. Weeres. 70—Hanson vs. Herbert. 12—Abraham French Company vs. Marx. 7—Bankers vs. Bankwitz. 26—Gouge vs. Gouge. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 6—Langbein vs. Duckler. 9—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 81—Boyd vs. Boyd.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 846—Deckerhoff vs. Heller. 1007—Akers vs. The Mayor, &c. 2977—Sickels vs. Bauer. 2670—Sickels vs. Stein. 2871—Same vs. Duffield. 2235—Welling vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Marry vs. Hendrick. 1054—Schwreing vs. Le Boutillier. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 766—Marks vs. Griffin. 878—Piepenbring vs. Ball. 666—Bazzi vs. Robert Graves Company. 1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 1159—Parrish vs. same. 1433—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 1434—Babb vs. London. 1435—Hosmer vs. Clark. 1436—Hopkins vs. Blank. 1437—Volkay vs. Mikulco. 1438—Egan vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1439—Bishop Gutta Percha Company vs. Barney. 1440—Granata vs. Larkin. 1442—Horum vs. Weber. 1443—O'Connell vs. Union Railway Company. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1445—Coady vs. Boland. 1446—Eagan vs. Murphy. 1447—Diaz vs. Brown.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1447.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—800—Platt vs. Zimmerman. 763—Altman vs. Altman. 726—Seckel vs. Seckel. 798—Haux vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 817—Scott vs. Harvey. 834—Kahn vs. Irons. 714—Crevier vs. Rofkar. 874—McClave vs. Gibb. 885—Norman vs. Norman. 498—Sturm vs. Rosendorf. 804—Wallach vs. Horack. 819—Bonnington vs. Bonnington. 895—Peck vs. Peck. 836—Fiess vs. Fiess. 776—Hurdle vs. Hurdle.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until April 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Adelaide L. Middleberger, Charles Moritz, Louis Lansberger, Simon Bing, Jr., Susan Room Warner, Sarah M. Young, Vaclav Cermack, Gabriel Kent; at 2 P. M.: Michael Schonborn, Leopold Goldblatt, Peter Scherrer, Joseph Mack, Kate B. Spaulding, William Michaels.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested wills—1048—Michael Curley. 988—Augustus M. Purday at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

663—Neufeld vs. Block. 586—Civolavi vs. Benvenute. 587—Same vs. same. 788—Simon vs. Hofele. 1726—Stein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1727—Doran vs. Hilton. 1728—Duparquet Huot and Moneuse Company vs. Colleran. 1729—Mayer vs. Non-Magnetic Watch Company. 1730—Day vs. Studebakers Brothers Manufacturing Company. 1732—Rouse vs. Silvestead. 1733—Phillippi vs. Baumgartner. 1734—Schlesinger vs. Beyer. 1735—De Lacey vs. Carroll. 1736—Freund vs. Scholem. 1737—Kaplan vs. Ague. 1738—Oppenlander vs. Goetz. 1739—Schaefer vs. Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 1740—Pierce vs. same. 1741—Wheeler vs. same. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1743—Frank vs. Guttman. 1744—Serrell vs. Wolsey. 1745—Hand vs. Wilson. 1746—Same vs. Shaw. 1748—Raymond vs. Vogts. 1749—Rigga vs. Confer Milling Company. 1750—Weil vs. Kaplan. 1751—Bublo vs. Wood. 1752—Oppel vs. Friedman. 1753—Almberg vs. Milliken. 1755—Sterninger vs. Freedman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1580—Gaffney vs. Adler. 936—Hand vs. Rogers. 2980—Marshall vs. Eisen Vineyard Company. 1512—Edel vs. Coughlin. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 1470—Sprung vs. Prince. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 112—Lewis vs. Flack. 1468—Aisletter vs. Becker. 1225—Glaubcoff vs. Jackson. 3066—Levy vs. Krooks. 1485—Relley vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 746—Moore vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1548—Young vs. McWhister. 1569—Halprue vs. Swetwick. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1581—Prybil vs. Nathan. 1585—Niman vs. Sayer. 1582—Bus vs. Osborn. 1587—Hansen vs. Burt. 1576—Emerson vs. Palethrope. 1518—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1186—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1560—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1507—Geriach vs. Sewell. 1501—Jonsum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3552—Ferns vs. Alexander 1584—Sauer vs. Barry. 3866—Holland vs. Reed. 3983—Kniffen vs. Parker. 4028—Mayer vs. Potter. 3649—Snyder vs. Montgomery. 3620—Montgomery Land Company vs. Montgomery. 3518—Streit vs. Meyer. 2873—Ottenberg vs. Constantine. 3874—Siegbert vs. Fargenson. 3774—Mooney vs. Black. 3904—Hencken vs. Ullin Printing Company. 1400—Hanford vs. Levy. 1401—Vietor vs. same. 3875—Kelly vs. Rodgers. 3973—Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Rogers. 4056—Rogers vs. Georgi. —Katzenmayer vs. Axtmann.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1755.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

1—Frank Breinton, alias Joseph Hart. 2—Michael Lynch, Jr., (2.) 3—Thomas McAvoy. 4—John McMahon. 5—Richard Miller. 6—Morris Weinstein. 7—John Burke, (2.) 8—Abraham Isaacs. 9—Alfred Gorginlo, (2.) 10—John Moore. 11—Thomas Cowper.

Pleadings.—1—James J. Cole. 2—Elizabeth O'Connor. 3—Thomas Moore. 4—George W. Tower. 5—William Monroe. 6—Louisa Matthews.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—George Murray. 2—Annie Edwards and Josie Cole. 3—John Williams. 4—Thomas Hoey. 5—Edwin P. Madan and Joseph Calvin. 6—James Murphy. 7—Nicola Penarella. 8—Isaac Karp. 9—Shelton B. Higgins. 10—John Heinz. 11—Tom Mayeda.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Thomas Flynn. 2—Thomas V. Cronogue. 3—William Green. 4—Herman Carroll. 5—John Regan. 6—John Jumvilis and Pafara Shutz. 7—John Murphy. 8—William W. Fenner. 9—Ida Goldberg. 10—Simon Goldberg. 11—John Culleton. 12—Morris Cohen and George Mansfield. 13—Nathan Olinsky. 14—Charles Miller. 15—Charles Ritz.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hartwell—Thomas F. Donnelly, Trustees of Lenox Library vs. Gould—Augustus C. Brown, Rankin vs. Reid—Francis P. Lowrey. People, &c., vs. Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Association—Charles H. Truax. American Missionary Association vs. McEwan—Michael H. Cardoza.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Ernst Pflugbell vs. Bernard and Meyer Hecht—William M. Bennett.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Alfred Koehler vs. Edward M. Greacan—Louis Hanneman.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Kellogg, J.

935—Lone vs. German Insurance Company. 936—McIntyre vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 937—Hubbard vs. Sherwood. 941—Simonson vs. Brown. 950—Walsh vs. Knott. 952—Simonson vs. Iezeks. 956—Brooklyn Saw Mill Company vs. Cronin. 957—Sprague National Bank vs. Shrek. 961—Croqin vs. Kimball. 977—Murphy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 980—Adams vs. Risley. 862—Bassett vs. De Kremen. 659—Nalan vs. Simonson. 983—Hope vs. Malone. 985—Brown vs. Deane. 986—How vs. Independent Elevated Railroad Company. 987—Wright vs. Gregory. 988—Devine vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 989—Taft vs. New-Jersey Lighterage Company. 990—Cumming vs. Bachman Brewing Company. 991—Schumacher vs. Bluedell. 992—Cook vs. Hygiene Ice Company. 993—Glover vs. Schwartz. 994—Allen vs. Kerrigan. 996—Malcolm Brewing Company vs. Stramm. 998—Bishoff vs. Raselowsky. 1001—Kleppe vs. Bowen. 1002 to 1016—Gallagher et al., (15 cases,) vs. Counties of Queens and Kings. 1017—Meyerowich vs. Morris. 1018—Gray vs. Burke. 1019—O'Connell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1020—Steele vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 1021—Prince vs. Brooklyn Daily Eagle Company. 1022—Manne vs. Order B'nai. 1023—Ward vs. Warner. 1024—Ohman vs. De Groff. 1025—Levinsohn vs. Kaplan. 1026—Valkommey vs. Gale.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1026

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Bartlett, J.—40—Dike vs. Drexel. 123—Delaney vs. Delaney. 59—Leary vs. Post. 229—Fairchild et al. vs. The Home Ice Company. 127—Brunswieser Brewing Company vs. United States Brewers' Association of the State of New-York. 128—Rosenbaum vs. Briza et al. 130—The Brooklyn Lumber Company vs. Wilbur C. Croswell and another. 131—Isham vs. Isham. 132—White et al., vs. Rope et al. 133—Jones vs. Lewis. 136—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America vs. Horceida O'Brien et al. 137—Van Keuren vs. Jansen. 138—Johnson vs. Johnson. 139—Hudson vs. Hudson. 140—Dans vs. Mayer, as President. 114—Gerty vs. Standard Oil Company. 116—Gerty vs. Standard Oil Company.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Clement, C. J.

497—Lucas vs. Fischer et al. 799—Magrath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1197—De Garry vs. Coney Island and Jerry Railroad. 1108—Hoberg vs. Cook. 1214—Turner vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1245—Fagan vs. Kelly. 938—O'Loane, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 565-1094—Bruce vs. Pearce. 837—Hughes vs. Stevenson. 615—Stucky vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 826—Elkelkraut et al. vs. Burkard. 206—Clark, administrator, &c., vs. Cornell et al. 393—Walsh vs. The City of Brooklyn. 1187—Degnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1198—Morgan vs. Iron-clad Manufacturing Company. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, &c., vs. Wilson. 1006—Smith vs. Colyer. 490—Murphy vs. Weidman Cooperage Company. 677—Schnoor vs. Miller et al. 983—Klink vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2183—Karpenstein vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution et al. 974—Ryan vs. Raymond. 1237—Murphy vs. Murphy, executor, &c. 814—Lotz, Jr., infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 727—Wolff et al. vs. Armstrong. 787—Taft, administratrix, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 518—Enory vs. Van Pelt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborn, J. 2229—O'Hara. vs. City of Brooklyn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The Will of Jessie T. Davis—Settlement decree.

The accounting in the estates of William H. Haight, William T. Pratt, Hannah Hegeman, Frederick Enders, Frederick S. Thompson, Abby Ann Orr, Mary Kennedy, James McDonald, Mary J. Neale, Adam Shonlein, James McMullen, Emma Rogers, Sarah J. Middlebrook, Mary B. Pritchard, Sallie C. Roop, Margaretha Wietzel, Amel

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Sale of Property on Fifth Avenue—Yesterday's Auction Offerings and Those for To-day.

Mr. Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for the estate of Charles E. Larned the four-story English basement brick dwelling 224 West Fortieth Street, 15 by 50 by 100. Mr. Macdonald has also, with Samuel Williams, sold, to George W. Wickersham, at about $44,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 42 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

The Goodrich estate has sold to Charles E. Runk the four-story brownstone building 238 Fifth Avenue, 23.1 by 125, and the property 13 West Twenty-seventh Street, adjoining, 25 by 92.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. withdrew, at a bid of $83,500, the five-story brick building 127 to 131 Mercer Street, 49.11½ by 99.10 by 49.5 by 99.9.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition, to Otto Bloom, the following three parcels at the prices stated: 767 Courtlandt Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets, 21.8 by 100 by 23 by 100, $2,500; 91 Lawrence Street, southwest side, 186.10 feet north of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, with two-story front and rear frame buildings, $4,200, and Boulevard, east side, 21 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 94.9½ by 106.5 by 17.9 on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street by 42.6½, with frame and brick stable, $5,000.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $28,000, to the plaintiff, R. C. Dorsett, the northeast corner of Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 43 by 79.91 by 54.82 by 86.84.

Mr. Frank Yoran sold, under foreclosure, at $6,750, to the plaintiff, Elihu Thomson, the property on the north side of Bainbridge Avenue, 100 feet west of Suburban Street, 75 by 112.29 by 75 by 112.73.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to James Williams, the plaintiff, at $16,988.24, the leasehold of 1,024 and 1,026 Avenue A, east side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, respectively 25 and 25.5 by 100, and of 506 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements and a two-story brick building.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $7,500, to the plaintiff, Charles A. Gould, the three-story brick tenement 706 East Sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Avenue C, 23 by 70 by irregular. Under foreclosure also, Mr. Kennelly sold to the plaintiff, Agnes M. Strebeigh, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, at 39 Hamilton Street, extending to 34 Monroe Street, 16.10 by 82.9 by 19.7 by 77.4, at $27,940.

Mr. J. M. Strong sold, under foreclosure, the two three-story brick dwellings 424 and 426 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 165.4¼ feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 18 by 100. Otto Huber bought 424, at $13,325, and the other was sold, at $12,000, to the plaintiff, Seth M. Milliken.

Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold, by executor's order, a number of lots in the Thirtieth Ward, Brooklyn, on Ninth, Tenth, and Fort Hamilton Avenues and Sixty-fourth to Sixty-eighth Street, at from $170 to $320 each.

In the Liberty Street Salesroom Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, at $6,650, to James McClenahan, the leasehold of 213 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 238 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 398.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.8½ by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Louis Marshall, referee, two parcels, viz.: An interior triangular lot in block bounded by Second and Third Avenues and Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, 90 125 feet by —; also lot on East Ninety-first Street, north side, east of Third Avenue, 2.9 by 100.8 by irregular.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, 681 West End Avenue, west side, 21 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 21 by 80, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,000; on prior mortgage, $16,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 644 to 648 Sixth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Avenue C, 64 by 97, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoer, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments $9,500 and $9,725, respectively.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 51 East Sixty-sixth Street, north side, respectively 363 and 437 feet west of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgments on each $24,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, northwest corner of Greenwich Avenue and Charles Street, 26.10 by 82.2 by irregular, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $35,800.

By James Bleecker & Son, executrix's sale, 70 Irving Place, east side, 27 feet south of Nineteenth Street, 26 by 106.8, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

By James Bleecker & Son, auction sales, viz.: 46 Prospect Place, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, 17.1 by 54, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also country place at Grand View, near Nyack, nine acres, with dwelling, conservatory, and outbuildings.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Frank S. Smith, referee, 42 East Broadway, north side, 325 feet east of Catherine Street, 25 by 70, leasehold, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, referee, 110 to 114 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $55,030; on prior mortgage, $175,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, 2,003 Seventh Avenue, east side, 17.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 77, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,230.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 51 and 53 Beaver Street, north side, 86.8¼ feet west of William Street, 63.6¾ by 145.9½ by irregular, with right to light, &c., from Lord's Court, three and four story brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 274.11 feet west of Central Park West, five-story brick flat, by Joseph Cirrito of 56 West Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $25,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, five-story brick flat, by Auguste L. Sevestre of 160 East Fifty-fifth Street; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, four five-story brick flats, by John L. Cavanagh of 882 Morris Avenue; cost, $90,000.

First Avenue, west side, 68.5 feet north of Sixty-second Street, five-story brick flat, by Edward C. Thatcher of 367 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; cost, $15,000.

No. 9 East Sixty-ninth Street, by Henry Dalley, Jr., alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

Marcher Avenue, northeast corner of Boscobel Avenue, by William & A. Gamble, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $650.

Nos. 456 and 458 Fourth Avenue, by Lambeer estate, alterations to two-story brick dwellings and stores; cost, $800.

No. 610 Water Street, by Aaron Rosenweig, alterations to six-story brick stable and storage building; cost, $800.

No. 14 West Fifty-third Street, by John W. Schneeweiss, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $5,000.

Riverdale Avenue, west side, 2,000 feet north of Warren Avenue, by Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul, alterations to three-story basement frame dwelling; cost, $5,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fourth Street, west side, 197.10½ feet east of Seventh Avenue, five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 47 each; $10,000 each; E. H. Mowbray, owner.

Myrtle Avenue, southeast corner of Duffield Street, five-story brick store and flats for eight families, 21.3 by 75; $12,000; D. Klein, owner.

Kosciusko Street, north side, 125 feet west of Lewis Avenue, one-story brick storage building, 25 by 100; $1,500; New-York Condensed Milk Company, owner.

Classon Avenue, west side, 155 feet north of Park Avenue, add. two-story brick extension, 100 by 34, two-story brick barrel factory, 88 by 100; $4,000; A. O. Donnell, owner.

Degraw Street, 33, tank on third story of two-story frame stable and storage, 35 by 100; $1,000; International Provision Company, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 10.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 187 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x126.6x16.9x125; Katherine P. Hooks to Otto W. Stigler.. $3,700

PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 92d St, 25x80; Vestiana Q. Freeman and husband to Abraham Quackenbush. 1

92D ST, n s, 86.8 ft w of Park Av, 18.8x100; Abraham Quackenbush and wife to Vestiana Q. Freeman.. 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, Bainbridge Av and Suburban St, Lots 5, 6, 7, and 24 to 34, map of property of Alfred J. R. E. Zucker at Bedford Park; George D. Smith and wife to John A. Amundson.. 1

120TH ST, s s, 152.6 ft e of 4th Av, 20.10x100.10; Robert Bader to Mary E. Bader and others.. 10

109TH ST, s s, 114 ft e of 4th Av, 18.8x100.11; Harry T. Dietz and wife to Charles Tannenbaum.. 14,000

113TH ST, n s, 487.2 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11; Henry Gerken and wife to Louis L. Firuski.. 1

148TH ST, s s, 342 ft e of Boulevard, 16x100.11; Bernard Havanagh and wife to John R. Smith.. 1

117TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x100.11; Herman H. Fajen to August Luchow.. 1

WOOSTER ST, 208 and 210; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife and another to Hooker Hamersley.. 100

121ST ST, 242 East; Julie L. Killeen to Janet C. Macdonald.. 15,400

BLEECKER ST, 312; executor of William C. Church to Marie and Frederick Haldy.. 15,500

38TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x98.9; executors of James R. Leaming to Henry I. Barley.. 64,000

77TH ST, s s, 354 ft w of West End Av, 21x102.2; Perez M. Stewart and wife to Benjamin F. De Klyn.. 35,000

11TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, 100.4 x100; Deborah T. and Alfred W. Serrell to Emma R. Dickerson.. 30,000

90TH ST, 21 West; Louis F. Doyle to Ray N. Heller.. 26,000

52D ST, 39 West; Frances E. and Adolph B. Ansbacher to Sophie B. D. Denny.. 85,000

3D AV, 1,650; John H. Dresler and wife to George Geiss.. 20,500

119TH ST, 311 East; C. M. Fairbrother to Letitia Fairbrother.. 1

AVENUE C, 307; Elizabeth Wannemacher, executrix of Charles Heckman, to Edward D. Farrell.. 14,450

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Heckman and others to same.. 1

19TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Irving Place, 25x92; Mary N. Johnson to Clarence S. Elebash.. 38,000

39TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x98.9; Samuel Marshall and Isabella A. Arnot to Charles G. Martin.. 1

70TH ST, 203 West; Armutha Merritt to Ida L. Tobey.. 1

93D ST, 305 West; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Ferguson Brothers.. 1

80TH ST, 225 ft e of 2d Av, Meridian Av, 50x100.8; Charles Gahren and wife to Siegfried Willershausen.. 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 82d St, 102.2x100; Benjamin F. De Klyn to Gertrude Stewart.. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x84.9x174.11 to 152d St x50x199.10; the executors of Mayer Gutman to Hudson Realty Company, ½ part.. 45,000

SAME PROPERTY; Sanders Gutman to same, ½ part.. 45,000

SAME PROPERTY; Emma Gutman and others to same; ½ part.. 1

124TH ST, 250-254 West; William E. Finn and wife to Margaret A. Murphy.. 1

1ST AV, w s, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, 94.10x100; Isabelle N. Leo to John H. Rogan.. 1

182D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 20x70; Joseph H. Cain and wife to Charles K. O'Neill.. 1

122D ST, s s, 86 ft w of 2d Av, 18x75; Hedwig Volgeman to Thomas Beesley.. 1

3D AV, n w corner of 118th St, 140x 151.4; Hudson Realty Company to Sanders and Emma Gutman.. 1

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100; Michael Smith to Eliza Smith.. 1

108TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x201.10 to 109th St; Henry D. Macdona to Joseph Carl and another.. 31,950

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Same to Peter Duffy. 14,575

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.7 ft n of 108th St, 75.6x100; Same to Marx and Moses Ottinger.. 27,450

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Margaret Close to Charles S. Johnson.. 1

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 144th St, 17.8x100; Ellen Mohan to Anton Waller and wife.. 6,500

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 134th St, 100x100; James Morrow and wife to Charles P. Faber.. 15,250

142D ST, s s, 683.4 ft e of Willis Av,—x118.3x16.8x116.8; Bertha Karples to Harry B. Guentzer.. 1

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104.9 ft e of Boston Rd, 125x100; Isabelle N. Leo to John H. Rogan.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Alice Leo to Isabelle N. Leo.. 1

7TH OR 6TH AV, e s, 125 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; Lorenz Gansz and wife to Louisa Casina.. 1,200

7TH OR 6TH AV, e s, 150 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; Same to William Gansz.. 1

7TH AV, OR 6TH AV, e s, 100 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; Same to Margaret Rosse.. 1,764

6TH AV, e s, 200 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Louisa Casina and another to Lorenz Gansz.. 2,856

PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Clark B. Augustine and wife to Augusta Hammerstein.. 1

PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; also e s of Perry Av, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Adele I. Humphreys to Clark B. Augustine.. 7,200

Recorded Leases.

BINGOLD, John, to Oscar I. Mayer; 248 West 67th St, 5 1-12 years.... $600

BRUMMELLA, Adonijah H., to George Koehler; 289 6th Av, 5 years.... 9,250

DUNNE, Thomas, to Albert E. Newkirk; n s of Fremont Av, 28 ft w of Bathgate Av, 22x95, 5 years.... 900

HADLEY, Richard H., to Michael Smith; n s of 101st St, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100, 21 7-12 years.... 400

McGOWAN, Hannah, to Steinhardt Brothers & Co.; 167 East 86th St, 5 years.... 1,600

REGAN, Bridget, to Henry C. Carstens; s s of Hoffman St, 50 ft s of 187th St, 50x124, 2 years.... 480

SCHWARZ, Jacob, to Sophie Wilkens; 2,066 3d Av, 5 years.... 1,400

SWANTON, Ann, to R. Eardenson & Co.; store, 727 8th Av, 3 years. 1,800

SONGER, Anna M., and others to Charles Martin; 627 9th Av, store, 5 years.... 600

WACKETT, Charles E., to Louis Schwarz; store, 50 Nassau St, 5 years.... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKEY, Henry E., to Theodore F. Sanxay; n s of 99th St, 106 ft w of 2d Av; debt.... $1,000

CASINA, Louisa, and others to Emma Fish; e s of 7th Av, 100 ft s of Walnut St, 24th Ward, 1 year.. 388

CARR, Joseph, and another to Simon Bernheimer; n s of 108th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 22,365

DUDLEY, Augustus P., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 120 East 59th St, 3 years.... 13,000

DUFFY, Peter, to Josephine Schmid; n s of 108th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.... 10,202

ELEBASH, Clarence S., to Mary N. Johnson; s s of 19th St, 50 ft w of Irving Place, 1 year.... 11,000

FARRELL, Edward D., and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Avenue C, 22 ft s of 18th St, 1 year.... 4,000

FAIRBROTHER, Charles M., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 119th St, 113 ft e of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.... 12,000

FUNCK, Charles, to Annie E. Brady; n s of 115th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, lease.... 1,100

FREUDENMACHER, Helena, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 154th St, 70 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year.. 9,000

FARRELL, Edward, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Avenue C, 102 ft s of 18th St, 1 year.... 4,000

GEISSE, George, to John H. Dresler; 1,650 3d Av, 3 years.... 3,500

HALDY, Marie, and another to William S. Church, executor; 298 Bleecker St, 5 years.... 11,000

HOWELL, William P., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of Mott Av, 142 ft s of 150th St, 1 year.... 3,000

HOJER, George W., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n e corner of Tremont and Washington Avs, 1 year.... 6,000

KAHN, Mayer, and wife to United States Trust Company, of New-York; 103 and 105 Mercer St, 3 years.... 80,000

McROE, Mary J., and another to John E. Lockwood; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 25 ft n of 153d St, 1 year. 1,000

MULRY, Lawrence, and wife to J. Harsen Rhoades and another; s s of Christopher St, 124 ft w of Greenwich Lane, 1 year.... 2,000

McADAM, Ronald, to Eureka Cooperative Savings and Loan Association; n s of Crotona Av, 85.11 ft w of Franklin Av, installments.... 2,800

McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife, to Arthur Smith; s s of 138th St, 25 ft e of Brown Place, (four mortgages,) 5 years.... 72,000

NOBLE, James, and another to Thomas R. A. Hall; s w corner of Amsterdam Av. and 80th St, 1 year. 25,000

REINHEIMER, Isaac, and another to R. S. Brown and another, trustees; 37 Essex St, 5 years.... 21,000

ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 18th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, demand... 5,000

SNYDER, Esther S., to Julia Hallgarten and another, trustees; 807 Madison Av, 3 years.... 30,000

SMITH, John R., to Bernard Havanagh; s s of 148th St, 342 ft e of 11th Av.... 5,500

STEWART, Gertrude, and another to Benjamin F. De Klyn; s w corner of West End Av. and 82d St, 2 years.... 51,000

THATCHER, Edward C., and wife to Paul J. Gleises; s s of 104th St, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years.... 20,000

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to F. M. Jencks; s s of 78th St, 130.3 ft e of West End Av, demand.... 1,000

TONE, Frances E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of Bloomingdale Av and 131st St, 1 year.... 5,000

WALDRON, Leonard A., and wife to Charles M. Coen; e s of Pleasant Av, 20 ft s of 124th St, 4 years.... 17,000

WALSH, Mary A., and another to Georgiana Howland; n s of 64th St, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.... 28,000

WOLFART, Emilie, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; s s of 37th St, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.... 1,000

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Charles Gahren; s s of 114th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, demand.... 950

WATSON, Margaret K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45 Liberty St, 3 years.... 60,000

WALSH, William, to Herman Wendt; n w corner of Stebbins Av and 167th St, 3 years.... 1,700

WATSON, Margaret K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 315 Madison Av and 26½ East 42d St, 3 years.... 105,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BOWERS, John M., executor, &c., to Frederic J. Middlebrook (seven assignments).... $113,254

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Charles Weinberg (two assignments).... 2

HODGES, Frederick D., to Adolph Wallach.... 3,000

MORAN, Dennis W., to J. A. Walsh. 1

MANGELS, Isadora E., to Thomas B. Gilford.... 2,965

MYERS, Marie J., administratrix, to Marie J. Myers, guardian.... 1

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company, City of New-York. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Home Life Insurance Company and others (five assignments).... 92,250

VAN WAGENEN, Hubert, administrator, to William Gibson.... 3,011

WALSH, Julia A., to William Walsh. 1

WINKLER, William, to Frederick Winkler.... 3,000

WICK, Jacob, and another to Charles Rosenberg (two assignments).... 2

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow.... 1

Lis Pendens.

11TH AV, s e corner of 41st St; Mary A. Byrne against Mary E. Dunne, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JOHN ST, 92; Lee Nutting against Albert W. Pell and others, (action to set aside deed.)

116TH ST, s s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9 ft front; Clement A. Auffmordt and others against Morris Hartman, (notice of attachment.)

46TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 6th Av, 20 ft front; 177th St, and Jerome Ave, n e corner; Clark St, Lots 47 to 50, 24th Ward; Samuel A. Noyes against Ferdinand R. Minrath and others, (action to set aside conveyance.)

79TH ST, s s, 18.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17 ft front; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Herman Schwerin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 96th St, 25 ft front; Hannah Wallach against Henry Bock and others, (action to set aside deed.)

119TH ST, s s, 567.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6 ft front; E. Ellery Anderson, committee, against Tillie E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

25TH ST, 313 East; Siebrand Niewenhous against A. Dusenberry and others, owners; Albert McCord, contractor.... $687

ELM ST, n w corner of Franklin St; Lawrence Houlihan against Herman F. Ahrens, owner; Balthasar Diehl, contractor.... 1,245

183D ST, 1,000 to 1,004 East; George M. Banks against Joseph A. Brantigan, owner; Andrew J. Smith, contractor.... 19

SAME PROPERTY; Richard Carroll against same.... 22

167TH ST, n s, between Fulton and Franklin Avs; Patrick J. Condon against the Church of St. Augustine, owners and contractors.... 20,417

62D ST, 244 to 250 West; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Kirschner & Kurtzenknabe and others, owners and contractors. 1,200

SAME PROPERTY; Union Stove Works against same.... 1,764

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Craig against same.... 2,856

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100 ft front; R. W. Kane & Co. against same.... 1,500

MRS. MEINECKE SPRANG AT PRIOR

Excited by His Testimony, She Forgot Her Promise to Keep Quiet.

Mrs. Mary Jessie Meinecke, whose husband, Christian W. Meincke, is suing her for divorce, created more excitement yesterday during the hearing before Referee Loew, at 233 Broadway. She was very caustic in her remarks to C. J. Hardy, her husband's lawyer. Mrs. Meinecke's lawyer, Mr. Alexander, was absent, but her interests were looked after by William H. Schnitzer.

"I will be very quiet to-day," said Mrs. Meinecke at the beginning of the session. "I was excited yesterday, and didn't think I talked so much."

But she forgot her promise soon after the hearing was resumed.

District Messenger Charles Prior was again in the witness chair. He was telling of the visits of a man named Rogers of Pelhamville to Mrs. Meinecke, when the respondent interrupted him.

"I protest," said Mr. Hardy, "against Mrs. Meinecke's interrupting these proceedings. I object to this reference being turned into a farce by her remarks, and I ask to have her removed if she does not keep quiet."

"I must request you, Madame, to keep quiet," said the referee, "or you must leave the room."

Prior said he had seen Mrs. Meinecke intoxicated. He had loaned her small sums of money, which she neglected to pay, he said, and at one time she owed him $10. That was while he boarded with her, but he continued to pay his board bills regularly, because, he said, she needed the money.

Prior said Mrs. Meinecke had threatened to shoot him. He also said that she told him to say that Rogers was her brother. This statement angered Mrs. Meinecke.

"Don't bring my brother into this matter," she shouted.

"When did she tell you that?" asked Mr. Hardy.

"When a man named Lyons went away."

"You loafer!" cried Mrs. Meinecke; "I'm not as crazy as that yet."

The woman lost control of herself, and sprang for Prior, and her lawyer had to drag her back to her chair.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD,
MONMOUTH BEACH.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

The larger the investment, the more reason for doing it.

The purchase of the Brooklyn water front by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company is the largest real estate transaction on record. The guarantee of the title to the bondholders by this company was a prerequisite to the consummation of the deal. It was conceded that no prudent investor would buy the bonds, wholly secured on real estate as they were, without a guarantee of title indorsed on every bond. No other company had the law department to do the work; no other company was strong enough to issue the guarantee required.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

CHEAP MONEY.

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.
Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

WALLACE BUILDING,

56 & 58 Pine St., through to 26 & 28 Cedar St.

A few offices remaining in this newly-constructed building, and containing all modern improvements; can be had at rents varying from $150 and upward; elevator service and light at night.
FOR PLANS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT.

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Vanderbilt Building.

OFFICES TO LET,
Single and en suite; every modern convenience.
Four elevators; electric light.
LIGHT AND SUNNY OFFICES.
Apply to agent on premises, Room 201.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
23d AV. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

A light, handsome SUITE OF OFFICES to let.
KEMP BUILDING,
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
Apply to janitor on premises.

THE JOHN WOLFE BUILDING, FRONTING on three streets, Maiden Lane, William St., and Liberty St.
OFFICES TO LET.
Singly, in suites, or in floors; rents, $225 up.
Electric light, steam-heat, swift elevators.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOUSE
615 Fifth Avenue,
(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.)
Fire-proof Throughout.

These recently-finished apartments (42 feet on 5th Av. by 100 feet deep) have every modern convenience. Having a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY FIRE-PROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home with the privileges of the best hotel life. All apartments complete for housekeeping. Kitchen and working departments an especial feature. Particulars furnished by applying on premises.

THE "OSBORNE,"
Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Location the best in the city.
Elevators run all night.

BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 Fifth Avenue,
(Opposite Windsor Hotel.)
To let. Apply to janitor.

Real Estate For Sale.

FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
PUYALLUP INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE.

Under act of Congress, approved March 3, 1893, there will be sold at public auction 3,600 city lots, adjoining Tacoma, Washington, appraised at prices to suit the times, from $20 to $500 each. Acre lots, $200 to $1,000 an acre. Timber lands, improved and unimproved farm lands, in 40-acre tracts and $40 to $100 an acre; 1,600 acres for sale now, and several thousand acres more during the Summer. Deeds to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Terms, cash, or not less than one-third cash and balance in equal annual installments in five, four, three, two, or one year, at option of purchaser, with 6 per centum interest, secured by mortgage.

Sale commences at Tacoma, Washington, on May 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on every tenth day thereafter, (unless same occurs on Sunday, when it will be on the next day,) until all are sold or withdrawn from sale. Maps can be seen at this office.

For further information address PUYALLUP INDIAN COMMISSION, Bostwick Block, Tacoma, Washington.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

ADJACENT AND JUST WEST OF 5th AV., 49th St.—Extra wide gentleman's house; never rented; exposed, sunny rear; rent reasonable for character of house.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
6TH AV., CORNER 52d ST.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—20x50, extension; price less than first-class apartment; thirteen large rooms; Park frontage; accessible by elevated or cable. 292 Manhattan Av., near 112th St.; owner in corner house, adjoining.

TO LET.—In a picturesque and quiet location, a three-story modern residence, 6 Riverview Terrace, at foot of East 58th St.; rent, $65 per month. For inspection, &c., apply at No. 4.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
SHINNECOCK HILLS
AND OYSTER BAY.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

TO RENT, AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON. A large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about ten acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale railroad station; about thirty minutes to the Grand Central Depot, New-York City; trains run frequently during the day; rent, $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AT RIVERDALE - ON - HUDSON. — Furnished house; 18 rooms; all improvements; stable; gardener's cottage; greenhouse; 4 minutes' walk to station. M. DIEFENDORF, 54 Wall St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, April 11, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF
WILLIAM B. ISHAM,
FRANKLIN B. LORD, } Executors
of the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, Dec'd,

OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

Nos. 51 & 53 Beaver St,

Bet. Broad and William Sts.,

three and four story brick buildings, size as per diagram to be had of the auctioneer, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Terms, 70 at 4 1-2 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, 120 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4712)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

BY ORDER OF
E. P. FLOYD-JONES,
ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES,
ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., } Executors
ALFRED ROE,
of the Estate of Elizabeth B. Underhill, dec'd,

NO. 292 MADISON AV.,

bet. 40th and 41st Sts.,

the 4-story and basement brownstone residence, size, 23.9x90, with 2-story dining room extension, lot 96.7½.

Maps and further particulars of E. P. Floyd-Jones, Esq., 45 Cedar St., or of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and Madison Av., cor 23d St. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (4745.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

89 Walker St., 4-story brick building and lot, size of lot 24.1x86.3x24.1x86.

Spring St. and South 5th Av., N. E. Corner, 4-story brick building, with 2 and 4 story brick extensions covering lot; size of lot 25x75.3.

Bleecker and Carmine Sts., Northwest Corner.

17, 19, 21, and 23 Carmine St., and 236 and 238 Bleecker St.

Four two-story brick stores and dwellings. Plot, 75x77.

HENRY W. GAINES, Attorney, 284 Pearl St. Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895,
at 12 o'Clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
The full-sized, 4-story, high-stoop, brownstone front dwelling and dining room extension and lot,

No. 51 East 34th Street,

Between Park and Madison Avs.
Permits, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Executor's and Public Auction Sale
of the three lots and buildings,
NOS. 532, 534, and 536 WEST 44th ST.;
also the
four-story and basement brownstone house, with lot,
NO. 202 EAST 61st ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM R. STEWART et al., as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against THOMAS F. KEATING et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment in partition made in the above-entitled action on the 12th day of March, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom,

BRIDGE FOR NORTH SIDERS

Plan to Connect with the Lenox Avenue Cable Line.

MAY USE THE MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE

It Could Be Floated Down to the Neighborhood of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street—Park Board Hearing.

The full Board of Park Commissioners had an interesting and important session in their Chambers Street headquarters yesterday, which are about to be vacated, the board having determined to use the Central Park Arsenal in the future.

Of the many transactions of the day the most important was the consideration of petitions and addresses in favor of the building of a Harlem River bridge to connect the north side with the Lenox Avenue cable line, and the erection of a temporary bridge in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, out of the old Macomb's Dam, or Seventh Avenue, Bridge, which, if the plan is carried out, will be floated down to where it is to be re-erected. Those who made the appeal, by their signatures or in person, were representative citizens of the north side and Washington Heights.

President David H. King, Jr., gave an encouraging reception to the petition and delegations, and he and a committee of north side citizens will to-morrow examine the proposed site of the bridge and the old structure, which may be used until the new avenue of communication over the river is built.

A resolution to stop the sale of excise refreshments in the restaurant houses under the control of the Park Commissioners on Sundays was adopted. Its wording was so precise and uncompromising that no evasion of its provisions appears to be possible unless the risk of forfeiture or revocation of park license be run.

Plans for the Harlem River Driveway by Landscape Architect Calvert Vaux were approved, and the engineer of construction is to act on them. A revision of existing contracts for the work is likely. It was announced that very shortly work will be resumed and pushed on the Cathedral Parkway in West One Hundred and Tenth Street.

One petition for the new Harlem bridge—to be known as the Fifth Avenue Bridge—was in part:

The undersigned owners of property, near and upon One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, the exterior street in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, respectfully show to your honorable board that they are advised, informed, and verily believe that your department has under Section 66 of the New-York City Consolidation Act, exclusive power to locate, lay out, plan, and construct any and all bridges over, under, or across the Harlem River in this city, and were by the said section expressly charged with the duty of locating, planning, and constructing such a bridge at or near the terminus of Fifth Avenue, but not until the bridge half a mile north of High Bridge, now known as Washington Bridge, and the bridge or tunnel at Seventh Avenue, should have been completed.

That, said both of the said latter bridges are now completed and are in use, and the Seventh Avenue Bridge is almost ready for public travel, your petitioners respectfully suggest that the time has now arrived when under said statute your honorable board should begin the location and planning of the Fifth Avenue Bridge. That the commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, having in view the above-recited legislative mandate for locating such bridge, has upon the general map or plan of the city within his jurisdiction delineated an exterior street and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street as the proper street connections for said bridge upon the north side of the river, and assuming that any such bridge, pursuant to laws now in force, should cross said river at right angles or perpendicular to the bulkhead lines as established by law, he has on the accompanying diagram made a sketch showing that the Manhattan island end of said bridge will land at or near the end of Fifth Avenue at its junction with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street at the marginal street, as laid out on the south side of said river.

Your petitioners further show that more bridges are necessary between Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Both sides of the river in that locality are well built up, but there is no means of getting from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street on the north side to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue without going a mile north to the new Seventh Avenue Bridge or to the Madison Avenue Bridge, about half a mile south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth or One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets.

That a resident on the north side of the Harlem who wishes to ride on the Eighth Avenue Elevated or use the Lenox Avenue line must now walk to Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street over the bridge at that point and thence down to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and further on the west side or down Morris or Third Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street over the steam railroad tracks at Mott Haven and across the Madison or Third Avenue Bridge. Those on Mott Avenue, either north or south of, or half a mile south for the same purpose. Therefore, a bridge across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets would reduce the distance more than one-half north or south, or more than two miles if this connection is made.

The petition refers to the crowded condition of the Third and Madison Avenue Bridges, the delay and danger of the steam railways and the trolley and street car lines, the inadequacy of the Madison Avenue Bridge, its poor construction, and the frequency of its being out of order; the importance of connecting One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Lenox Avenue and Broadway cable cars, thus making a through connection between the Hudson and the Sound, and the built-up portion of the east side and that of the west side; the relieving of traffic on the Seventh Avenue Bridge, and the facility afforded to fire apparatus in the event of large fires, for going from north to south.

Attention is called to the fact that One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets are condemned up to the bulkhead line, so that no proceedings to acquire right of way are necessary.

Reference is made to the bill before the Legislature which reaffirms past legislation in the premises, and the suggestion is made that the old Seventh Avenue Bridge and draw span be not sold for old material, but that, in view of the fact that the bridge contemplated in Section 676 cannot be completed for several years, they be floated down to the site and set up as a temporary bridge, with the sanction of the United States authorities, the Legislature, the Mayor, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The petition was signed by Willson, Adams & Co., Henry Lewis Morris, Jordan L. Mott. Cooper & Hewitt, E. Randolph Robinson. James A. Ormsby, James L. Wells, Franklin A. Wilcox, F. K. Hain, Egbert L. Viele, John De La Vergne, Henry L. School, and George Bethune Adams.

Another petition, by the North Side Board of Trade, asking for a bridge over the Harlem, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, says:

There is immediate need for this bridge, as no means exist for crossing between the bridges at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The former is narrow, constantly needing repair, and its eastern approach is very inconvenient because of the railroad grade crossing at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The bridge asked for would afford a direct means of reaching the new Lenox Avenue Railroad, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street elevated station, and save over a mile of travel between the built-up section of the east side of the city and the west side, and would divert the travel of that section from the crowded Third Avenue bridge through One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. It would also connect two important thoroughfares, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which extend from the Hudson River to the Sound.

The Board of Trade sent the following committee to present its views: John C. De La Vergne, President; Otho G. Angle, Secretary; Fordham Morris, H. Lewis Morris, Dr. S. H. McIlroy, Charles L. Adams, Albert E. Davis, John De Hart, Arthur G. Bedell, J. Clarence Davies, Olin J. Stephens, C. W. Stoughton, and W. H. H. Carter. They were accompanied by other north siders and residents of Washington Heights friendly to the project, and of lookers-on were Alderman W. M. K. Olcott, John Sabine Smith, Simon Sterne, and William Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors.

Mr. De La Vergne introduced Fordham Morris, who said that no one opposes the bridge, and that the Park Board has full jurisdiction in the matter, except that power will have to be obtained to move the old Macomb's Dam structure. No right of way will have to be procured. The bill before the Legislature for the construction of the new bridge names $1,500,000 as the cost. This Mr. Morris considered excessive. He did not believe that the sum required would exceed $1,000,000, as it would be one of the cheapest bridges New-York has ever built, but, to be on the safe side, the amount would be changed to $1,250,000. It would cost $6,000 to move the old bridge, and $25,000 to $50,000 to put it up. Mayor Strong had been applied to, and his advice was to make the first attack upon the Park Department. The project was in accord with the plans of Andrew H. Green and others to equip the city with perfect communication.

President King, to whom the subject was referred, said that he would like to look over the ground before reporting to the other members of the board, and to have the committee from the Board of Trade accompany him. It was arranged that President King meet Mr. De La Vergne and others at 10 A. M. to-morrow on Macomb's Dam Bridge.

The carrying out of the plan for the Harlem River Driveway so as not to violate or sacrifice its picturesque advantages or capabilities, and to correct the disadvantages under which Contractor Leary labors, was contemplated in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the plans for the Harlem River Driveway, submitted on March 23 by the landscape architect, be hereby approved, and that the Engineer of Construction be directed to prepare the plans necessary for a revision of the existing contracts.

The dry Sunday resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the keepers of the Casino, Claremont, and McGown's Pass Tavern be notified that any violation of the law regarding liquor selling on Sundays or any disorderly conduct will be followed by an immediate revocation of their licenses by the Commissioners of Public Parks.

The question of the tenancy of Claremont is to be decided as provided in this resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to advertise for proposals for the license of Claremont, from June 1, 1895, under such restrictions and on such terms as the President may direct.

Commissioner Julliard reported on the acquisition for Central Park of the Persian Building, now in the grounds of the World's Fair at Chicago. It was, he said, dilapidated and worthless, and on his recommendations negotiations for it were abandoned. The Park Police will be instructed to be more vigilant in detecting and preventing pocket picking. President King and Commissioner Haven were requested to inquire into ex-Commissioner Nathan Straus's permit to sell milk in the parks. Action will soon be taken in regard to Mulberry Bend Park, and it was ordered that the Metropolitan Museum of Art be closed from April 16 to May 4, for the annual housecleaning.

George R. Read is to examine all houses in the new parks and to report on their condition, and all tenants of them are to be notified of the expiration of licenses and agreements May 1. Applications for new privileges must be made to Mr. Read. Arrangements for music in the parks on a liberal scale are about completed. A donation to the menagerie of a red fox caught in New-Jersey by Benjamin J. Hartshorne was accepted.

Mr. Sterne, in urging the immediate necessity of doing something to forward the completion of the Cathedral Parkway in One Hundred and Tenth Street, said that what had been done was virtually a work of confiscation. The Parkway was created five years ago by an act of the Legislature. Property holders, of which he was one, were assessed $1,000,000 and $250,000 were appropriated. About $50,000 was spent and the work stopped. He called for the continuation and completion of the scheme.

President King said that the engineer of the department had recently advanced the plans so far that it might be expected that the contracts would be let in a few weeks.

Telephone service for the parks had, Comsioner Haven reported, been contracted for at a rate not to exceed $4,000 a year.

GOOD BUTTER CAN BE MADE FROM WHEY

The Cornell Experiment Station Makes a Valuable Discovery.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 10.—An interesting bulletin, just issued by Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, describes a new process of making butter from whey.

In the process of cheesemaking a small percentage of fat escapes in the whey. The Cornell experts were led to believe that this fat could be utilized in the form of commercial butter. "Accordingly, Jan. 18, 1895," the bulletin says, "we began to run the whey from the cheesemaking regularly through the separators, and we have been successful in securing a large portion of the fat in the whey in the form of commercial butter of good quality. This butter has been scarcely, if any, inferior to that made from cream separated from whole milk, and it has been sold in the same market with our best butter."

Full details of the experiments and their results are given in the bulletin. Good judges who have seen the two kinds of butter side by side have been in some cases unable to detect which was made from whey and which from cream. In other cases, slight inferiority in texture and flavor have been noticed in the whey butter. That it is possible to make butter of good commercial quality by the use of this method is claimed to have been clearly demonstrated.

A Narrow Squeeze for the Drew.

The steamboat Drew of the People's Line steamed up to her pier on her return to this city from Albany yesterday morning with a big hole in her side, the joiner work torn from around her port paddlebox, and several of the forward deck stanchions bent.

The accident to the Drew happened on Tuesday night, when the steamer was passing through the draw at Albany. The vessel was in midstream, but the drawbridge tender, the Captain says, failed to notice the width of the vessel, and did not open the draw to its full swing. The paddlebox struck the end of the bridge, tearing the paddle guard away entirely.

The collision created more noise than damage, for the ripping of the planks sounded like peals of thunder, awakening the passengers and sending them on the deck in alarm to find out what was the matter. Capt. Roe, the commander of the steamer, made an inspection and found the vessel in no danger.

Wanted a New Bill for a Fragment.

There was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday a letter to which was attached one corner of a one-dollar bill, with a request that a new bill be issued for it. The sender apparently thought that anything saved was as good as an entire bill. He wrote that by accident he had "teared and lost" the remainder. Pieces such as he sent are swept into the waste heap every day at the Sub-Treasury.

TO STUDY OUR DIALECT

Aims of the American Society Which Will Aid the English Organization—A Public Meeting.

The New-York members of the American Dialect Society will hold a public meeting at Columbia College next Tuesday afternoon to consider plans for organizing local circles, with the view of aiding in the work of collecting and arranging material for the dictionary of the society.

Prof. Thomas R. Price will preside at the meeting, and a brief statement of the work of the society and its objects will be read by the Secretary.

The American Dialect Society was organized in 1888, "to study the spoken English of the United States and Canada." Among its members are some of the leading philologists of the country. It has been doing quiet, but effective work in various lines since, and has had a healthy increase in membership and public interest. An English dialect society has existed for more than twenty years, and has now on hand a vast amount of material, which is to be published in a dictionary, in which it is proposed to include American dialect usage. For this the American society has undertaken to furnish material. In order to do this adequately, the society needs more working members and more contributions of material from the public.

The English society has in England a much richer and more workable field than the United States offers, a larger number of cultured people of leisure to do the work, and a more compact population to form into local branch societies. The American Dialect Society has been from the first maintained chiefly by college men who are professionally interested.

The first years have been occupied in work more or less tentative—feeling the way for effective work under the conditions presented by a country comparatively newly settled and having a population comparatively unstable. These conditions are now better understood than at the beginning, and seem to indicate that a lookout should be kept for (1) words and idioms brought by the early settlers and preserved in the "hill towns" and other places where the population has remained stable; (2) such words and idioms carried to other localities, with possible changes of meaning; (3) new words, or words used in a new sense, formed or adopted to meet new conditions.

CREMATION NOT CHRISTIAN BURIAL

The Masons of Pennsylvania Refuse to Recognize It.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Cremation services have been officially declared by Masonic authority not to be Christian burial. The question that has brought out this decision arose over the making of arrangements for the funeral of the late Charles H. Reisser, the well-known restaurateur. It had always been Mr. Reisser's wish to be cremated, and after his death his family decided to follow his wishes. Mr. Reisser was also a Mason and was a member of Rising Star Lodge, Oriental Chapter, and of Kadosh Commandery.

These organizations were invited to take part in the funeral, but, before accepting, it was learned that it was the intention to have the services at the time the body was cremated. The question was at once raised whether, under Masonic law, this would be a Christian burial. The matter was referred to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, who is Judge Arnold, and he promptly rendered a decision that services at a cremation were not Christian burial under Masonic law.

The family, therefore, decided to abandon their original intention. The funeral took place to-day and the Masonic organizations attended in a body and performed Masonic rites. The body was then placed in a vault for a time.

The Typothetae Election.

At a meeting of the Typothetae, held in its rooms, at 106 and 108 Fulton Street, yesterday, the following officers were elected: President—Theodore L. De Vinne; Vice Presidents—Douglas Taylor, Joseph J. Little; Secretary—E. Parke Coby; Recording Secretary—W. W. Pasko; Treasurer—Horace G. Polhemus; Executive Committee—Henry Bessey, J. W. Pratt, William Green; Arbitration Committee—John C. Rankin, Jr., L. G. Gilliss, Chauncey Holt, Willis McDonald, A. H. Kellogg; Entertainment Committee—Douglas Taylor, Theodore B. De Vinne, R. R. Ridge, Horace Holden, C. Bowyer Vaux; Trustees—Joseph J. Little, J. W. Pratt, Henry Bessey, Peter De Baun, Harry E. Hallenbeck, and E. L. Kellogg.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Foreign mails for the week ending April 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 2 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Carthagena and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, from San Francisco, close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Brindisi,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranta with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 5, 1895.

THOMAS C. ACTON TO RETIRE

Ill Health Forces Him from Presidency of Bank of New-Amsterdam.

Announcement was made yesterday that Thomas C. Acton was about to retire from the Presidency of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, at Broadway and Fortieth Street, on account of ill health. He feels that the pressure of duties is greater than he ought to bear at his age, but he will become Chairman of the Board of Directors and thus continue in the service of the bank, which he organized after retiring from the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

George H. Wyckoff, Vice President of the Garfield National Bank, is named to succeed Mr. Acton as President. The change will be made next month, at which time also A. D. Juilliard will be chosen a Director.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 AM. | Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat. May 4, M. | Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Normannia, May 23, 11 AM
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, May 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, May 18, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE,** also to **SPITSBERGEN,** by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE,** and the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
N3W-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Paris...April 17, 11 AM | Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, My. 1, 11 AM | Paris, May 29, 11 AM
Paris...May 8, 11 AM | St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M | Waesland...May 15, noon
Rhynland...Ap. 24, 7 AM | Friesland...May 22, noon
Westernland...May 1, M | Rhynland...May 29, noon
Noordland...May 8, noon | Westernland, Ju'e 5, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Why Not Travel? PARTIES TO EUROPE
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Will leave **New-York** during the season by leading Steamship Lines.
Next Departures:
Apl. 24, s. s. "Majestic."
May 4, s. s. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
May 25, s. s. "Etruria."
June 12, s. s. "Paris."
For later departures see **Descriptive Programme** free on application. **Independent Ocean** and **Railroad Tickets** everywhere.
Letters of credit, &c.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York;
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

SPEND YOUR
Easter or Spring Vacations
AT
Virginia Beach and Old Point Comfort.
Social features now at their brightest and best. Climate delightful. GO BY OLD DOMINION STEAMERS.
Your rest and pleasure begins at once on boarding the ship. Send for "Historic Waterways."
OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. | Britannic, May 15, 10 AM.
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. | *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM. | *Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM.
By Local Time. Express Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $10. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M. | Campania, May 4, M.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. | Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M. | Lucania, May 18, M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, April 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Spaarndam....Saturday, April 13, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, April 20, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., April 13, 6 AM.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., April 20, M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., April 27, 5 AM
Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Thursday, April 11, at 3 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, April 12
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, April 16
CHEROKEE.....Friday, April 19
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla., Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Fr. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N Y.

SAVANNAH LINE—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R. | P.C. & F.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 29 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily. Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 58 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, Gen. Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, ELIZABETH, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, HACKETTSTOWN, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Parlor Chair and Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Cortlandt Street Ferry, 942 Broadway, 55 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points. Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for